The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Dr. Talmage ought to be a happy man. He preached a sermon from a place in which St. Paul is supposed to have stood, baptized an American in the Jordan and knocked out the grippe in the first round.

No soldier stood a chance for the Bellefonte postoffice. Not a bit. A heeler and howler, who could not spit over his chin when the war raged, was appointed, and he who left his home and risked his life and all, was told to stand back. Love for the soldier, hey?

General Hasting's friends in Chester county, are about to give him a treat to a fox hunt. This may be his A B C in the chase after the gubernatorial fox that finds his hole on the banks of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg. Fox chases. General, come under the head of cruelty to animals.

Congressman Scull recommended for the postoffice at Tyrone, Captain C. S. Jones, the editor of the Tyrone *Herald*, and commander of the Sheridan troop, a cavalry regiment attached to the national guard. And a better appointment could not have been made. By the way, we have not seen the *Herald* upon our table for three weeks.

At Williamsport, Judge Rockefeller handed down an opinion in the matter of the contested judgeship of Lycoming County, in which he rules that the burden of proof rests on John J. Metzger, the respondent, and not on Benjamin S. Bently, the contestant. Judge Mayer assented, and Judge Bucher filed a dissenting opinion.

Henderson is ahead, he got in 265 days as Commissioner last year, while Decker is a few less, and Michael Fiedler not near up to Henderson and Decker, Compared with last year, Henderson and Decker have increased their score while Commissioner Fiedler cut his down. Henderson and Decker were bent on scooping in as many $3 as possible by continually trotting to Bellefonte, when as an ex-Republican Commissioner told us, there was nothing for them to do over half the time.

The Glamorgan Iron Company filed papers in a general assignment at Philadelphia yesterday, the liabilities $280,000 and assets $250,000. The father and friends of Charles B, Wigton, Secretary-Treasurer of the company under arest for forging $72,500 of company paper, assume that sum, and it is understood that the prosecution of him will be dropped. The Secretary-Treasurer is more lucky in his friends than in his games at cards, which caused his arrest for forgery.

During the entire four years of President Cleveland's administration General Black retained in the pension office half a dozen Republican chiefs of divisions, and 16 out of 24 assistant chiefs. An entirely different policy has been pursued by this administration. Tanner swept out most of the few Democrats who had been appointed, and Commissioner Raum has continued the sweep until at the present time not a Democratic chief or assistant chief remains in the office.

The decision of Judges Rockefeller and Mayer, in the Lycoming Judgeship contest, by no means ends that famous case. Having decided from the testimony that the burden of proof rests upon Hon. John J. Metzger, and not upon Mr. Benjamin S. Bentley, the contestant, the contest will be still further prolonged with the possible result of seating Mr. Bentley on the bench now occupied by Judge Metzger. Renewed interest is attracted by this decision, while the costs are mounting higher.

Colonel Victor E. Piollet of this State was one of the few desertions of any prominence from the Democratic ranks in 1888 on the tariff. The venerable granger is a gusher. He appeared before the McKinly committee the other day and urged a big tariff duty on beef. He was asked what was the need of this when we export annually two hundred million pounds of beef. Conel Piollet triumphantly replied: "Build up our manufactures, create a home market, and let us eat our beef here." The same we suppose as to wheat and corn. If we keep our farm products at home, cutting off three-fourths of our exports, the American appetite will have to be vastly enlarged. There are a few brainless ones who are tied to Piolett's swallow tail coat and talk the same kind of nonsense to farmers as Piolett does.

Opposed to Bossism.

Some of the republican party organ in the state are endeavoring to create the impression that the contest for the republican gubernatorial nomination is a entirely harmonious one. That is to say that no matter who shall be made the standard bearer the rank and file of the party will rally around him with enthusiasm and devotion and place the wreath of victory on his brow. They would have their readers believe that bossism is to play no part in the selection of a state ticket; that the machinery of the party is not to be used for any particular candidate, and in short that those who win the fight do so on their merits and in no other way.

Let us see just how the tune of the organs has been received. In the western part of the state Christopher L. Magee, an influential republican, does not hesitate to publicly state that in the event of the nomination of Senator Delamater a revolt in the party will follow. "There was less cause for kicking in 1882." says he, "when Pattison was elected over Beaver, and I do not believe Mr. Delamater can be elected governor of Pennsylvania." In the city of Lancaster lives Thomas C. Cochran, the republican editor of a republican newspaper, the *Examiner*, who occasionally fires a broadside at what he says is the Quay gubernatorial ticket, Delamater and Martin. He is also of the opinion that the contest is not devoid of bossism. And Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, declares that "any candidate for governor of Pennsylvania who may be nominated by Senator Quay or his adherents will meet with organized independent republican opposition."

Thus it will be seen that the contest for governor on the republican side of the fence is not as harmonious as some of the party organs would have the people believe it is. Indeed, it is impossible for them to disguise the fact that the independent republican voters will not support a candidate who is put on the ticket by the power of a boss. Plain is the hand writing on the wall.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A member of the Patrons, sincere in his aims, expresses the following sentiments:

We believe that the great difference of opinion among farmers on the public questions is sufficient evidence that they are not properly united in support of their own interests; that a development of all the agencies which tend to advance the interests of the common people should constitute the chief efforts of all true Patrons of Husbandry; that a closer union among the agricultural classes is necessary; that the practice of dealing in "futures," whether in corn, cotton, wheat, port or any other farm product is iniquitous gambling, tending to establish the price of farm products regardless of the law of supply and demand, and should be punished as a crime; that the laboring classes are bearing unjust burdens, forced upon them by corrupt and unreliable political leaders; that the stability of free government and the interests of the laboring classes demand that the office should seek the man, rather than the man the office; that the electing of incompetent persons to office as a reward for party service is retarding progress, oppressing labor and weakening the stability of our free institutions; that speculators and money sharks are attempting to control and dictate the policy of our govenment; that the money powers have secured legislation to make our property low and theirs high, by contracting the currency when it was no more than adequate to the business demands of the country, and have imposed unjust burdens upon the producing classes by legislating the currency into interest-bonds, and relieving the bond holder of his share of taxation.

Believing, as we do, that in righting the enumerated wrongs we will be advancing the interests of our fellow men, we call upon all farmers' organizations, and upon individual farmers, to unite with us in securing our rights as American citizens.

The Grab Defeated.

The Congressmen who lost their money through the defalcation of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms will have to pocket their losses and resolve to keep stricter watch of their money hereafter. The Republican majority of the Silcott investigating committee reported a bill appropriating $75,000 to reimburse the members whose money was gone, notwithstanding the money had been paid by the Treasury once. Hemphill's Democratic minority propcsition was to let the losers sue the government before the Court of Claims, and if their claims proved to be just they would get the money. That was rejected by a close vote and the majority bill pressed to its passage. On the last stage it was defeated by a vote of 156 yeas and 142 nays.

Inconsistent Protectionists.

The decision of the supreme court in favor of the importers of silk ribbons in their appeal from the decision of the custom house officials will put about six million dollars into the pockets of the importers. That they are entitled to any of this money no one but themselves believe, nor should the government pay them one dollar of the tariff tax unlawfully collected unless the importers will have proven that the silks have remained upon their hands unsold, or were sold without the tariff tax having been added to the price.

One of the amusing incidents of the present treasury raid of the silk ribbon importers, is the attitude of many tariff tax editors. These inconsistent gentlemen declare that the money should be refunded to the consumers and not to the importers. Pressed for a reason they say: "that the last purchaser of the silk ribbons paid the tariff and that the rst purchaser after the importer paid over to the importer all tariffs by him paid." This is sound reasoning, but it is free-trade reasoning with which tariff protectionists have no right to meddle According to every protectionist editor, statistician, stump orator, and statesman, the tariff is paid by the foreigners who export goods into this country; which if true does not entitle either the importer or the consumers to one penny of the millions which passed into the capacious maws of the collectors of customs. The tariff fed gentlemen are a queer lot, but then it is as easy to be illogical as to steal and men who steal the substance of the poor in order to enrich themselves will never permit a little thing like consistency to prove an obstacle in their grand raids on the federal treasury.

Every woman in America ought to read the article "Women of Siam" in Demorest's Family Magazine for February, to know how happy her lot really is. The forcible contrast between our progressive civilization and that of the far East has seldom been so strikingly presented to our notice as in this readable article, illustrated in part by drawings made by a native Siamese artist, which compare curiously enough with the fine examples of our modern illustrative art in this same number. The other beautiful illustrations (nearly two hundred) include an exquisite fullpage gravure on heavy plate-paper, entitled "How Long?" portraits of the venerable Dom Pedro deposed emperor of Brazil, and his family, and as if these were not sufficient attractions for any publication, the past is made to yield us its treasures, and the time "When Grandmamma Was Young" is portrayed for us in charming pictures and descriptions. From grandmamma to baby, who will be delighted with the funny "Japanese Paper Frog," no member of the family has been slighted in compiling this number. Demorest's is justly celebrated as a "Family" Magazine, and this issue is fully up to its reputation. Its useful departments are replete with information, as usual: a Supplement of beautiful fancy-costumes enriches the Fashion Department a thrilling temperance poem. by the author of "Curfew Must Not Ring to-Night," will appeal to every mother's heart, and a full quota of delightful stories, etc., render this February number an unusually attractive one. But one of the most attractive features of this remarkable Family Magazine is its price,—only $2 00 yer year. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST. 15 East 14th St., New York.

One of the most interesting phenomena of the mild Winter at the foot of Long Island Sound is the presence of seal in large numbers. Nothing like it is remembered before, even by the oldest "barnacle backs" of this port.

The shores of Gardiner's Bay from Montauk Point to Plum Gut, of the Race, and of Fisher's Island Sound, from Watch Hill to New London, are fairly alive with seal. The organization of hunting parties to take the animals for their oil is being debated, and it is probable that a raid will be made upon the seal from Stonington this week.

A fisherman named Gardiner, of Fort Point, shot thirteen seal, last week in three days, and is now frying out the oil from the carcasses. This oil is said to be valuable, and it is also said that the seal skins can be tanned into a beautiful soft leather. Gardiner's exploit has decided several other unemployed fishermen to go into the business.

In Kent County, Md. no preventing frost or blizzard or such thing, the peaches will be ripe next month, judging by their appearance now.

The Senate on Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Fiedler for the Bellefonte post office.

Through the west heavy snow blockade are reported. Winter will yet get there with both feet.

Good Resolutions.

It is quite likely that by the end of this week nine-tenths of all the good resolutions made on New Year's day will be broken.

Men usually resolve to quit smoking or drinking about New Year's day. Women are rather apt to take a vow that they will get up early or that they won't talk about their neighbors.

Hardly one of these vows is kept by either sex till the last week in January is ended. And because they have broken them once, men and women are therefore discouraged, and slip back into the old way, and think no more about it till next New Year's day.

But the good resolution is not therefore lost. Even if they honestly tried to keep it for a day, that attempt counts. After they had broken it once, if they would pick up courage and go on again, trying to keep it longer next time, they would find that next time they probably could keep it longer. Every honest effort strengthens the will, even if it continues no more than ten minutes. The ones who really gain strength are those who, though they break their resolution a thousand times, yet adhere steadily to the intention to try to keep it. At length, in course of a period longer or shorter, they will be able to keep it altogether.

The best of all the resolutions one can make is that he will try faithfully for one year of his life to do exactly as he would be done by.

The Race Problem Again.

The shooting to pieces of eight negroes by a mob of 300 masked men in South Carolina does not look as though the race problem was near being solved yet. In fact, the truth must be confessed that it is far from being solved. In collections of prison statistics there is one thing that cannot easily be explained, and that is the relatively large number of colored convicts in the state prisons, even of the north. What that implies, what is the reason of it, no one can as yet explain.

In the muddle, a few points seem clear to those who wish to examine the negro question without prejudice and with a sincere desire to do justice to both black and white. It is certain the south is overloaded with a negro population. They are poor and must live by working for others. There is not work enough to go around, consequently swarms of them are idle, a constant menace to civilization in the southern cities.

To remedy this deplorable state, Senator Butler has introduced the negro emigration bill. It proposes that the blacks shall be assisted by government to scatter out among the northern states and western territories, thus giving them work and relieving the south. Senator Call introduced a resolution that we purchase Cuba, and deport our negro population thither. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, wants them to go to the great free state of Congo, in Africa, and help civilize the natives.

It has been proposed that one or more of the southern states of the Union, in which the blacks already preponderate, be given up to them exclusively, white people moving out. It is said by those who claim to be informed that there is today far less miscegenation between the two races than there was in slave times, and that the tendency of both black and white to keep to their own race becomes more pronounced the longer the negro remains free.

French Industrial Schools.

Beyond a doubt the educated man or woman of the future will be he or she who can do something that will be of use to mankind. The new education will therefore be one of the trained hand and eye, with comparatively little of empty book stuffing.

Realizing this, France has gone far ahead of other nations in providing industrial schools for the children of the common people. A child is taken into the school at two years old. It is put into a kindergarten, and treated with the utmost care and tenderness. Training at first is of the eye, hand and muscles in general. The child is taught form, color, and the use of tools. A midday luncheon is furnished hot for two cents. It is given free to those who cannot pay.

Connected with the industrial schools are vast cabinets, in which human trades are shown in all stages. The cotton industry is exhibited in all its phases, from the seed and boll of the cotton plant to the woven goods. In this way, by object lessons, in which vast storehouses of treasure are shown to the learner, lessons are taught. No books at all are used till a comparatively advanced stage of the education is reached, then the pupils pass with infinite regret to the stage of book learning.

When they take their places in the world of work, eye and hand have already been trained, and they understand the use of tools. There are indeed among these government schools those in which trades are learned, and the boy or girl goes from school fully equipped with an occupation.

Introducing a Lecturer.

Max O'Rell has published an amusing letter about how the chairmen of lecture committees introduced him in this country.

In general they are to be dreaded. One of the most monstrous is the chairman who persists in making a speech at the close of the lecture. The lecturer has reserved a particularly telling point with which to close. He speaks it impressively, expecting its effect on his audience. He waits for the applause that is the pleasant due of every worthy lecturer. But lo! at the moment when it should come and sweeten the tired soul of the speaker, up steps Mr. Chairman and announces to the audience the name of the next lecturer, occasionally making a statement of the embarrassed financial condition of the society, and appealing to members to pay up.

Another terror to Mr. O'Rell is the chairman who opens the evening with prayer. "I would as soon think of saying grace over a glass of toddy as of opening one of my lectures with prayer." Once after the prayer a hymn of ten or twelve verses was sung, which made matters worse yet. Max's lectures are humorous, and sad indeed was the effect of his fun after that hymn and prayer. "You may easily imagine that my first joke fell dead flat."

Then there is the chairman who wishes to show off his own knowledge of the speaker's topic. He will deliver a whole lecture himself before introducing the speaker. It wearies the audience and disgusts the real lecturer. Again, when the chairman is a wit it is not much better. He is apt to take away the applause that the lecturer thinks belongs to him, and make him feel small indeed when he rises to follow the brilliant chairman.

Far above all the rest, lecturers prefer the silent chairman, him who simply announces the speaker's name and topic and sits down. "He is very rare," says Max O'Rell, "but when met with is exceedingly precious. We all love him. To the nervous he is a kind of support, to the old stager he is as a picture unto the eye and as music unto the ear."

England and Canada.

Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G., writes in The Nineteenth Century (English) a long paper to show that England will not allow her colonies to secede. Her interest is the federation of the empire. At the same time it seems likely that the greater colonies, Australia and Canada, will in course of a not too long time ask for separation, so as to form independent states.

One thing or another must happen. Either the colonies of England will be joined to her in closer union, with representation in the British parliament and a share in the home government, thus forming the most powerful empire on the globe, or they will secede and set up governments for themselves. Great Britain will prefer the former, the colonies probably the latter, and the result will be serious trouble. The question is one whose solution cannot be put off much longer.

Certainly so far as Canada is concerned, perhaps also in the settlement of the matter in Australia, the United States is warmly interested. Erastus Wiman gave some significant testimony before the United States committee on Canadian affairs, holding its sessions in New York. He said the Canadians showed a desire for close intercourse with us, and should be recognized, if not commercially, then politically. Said Mr. Wiman:

"A political union with Canada would increase the property value of Canada a hundredfold."

A reaction against book stuffing has started in England. A society composed of men who have spent a great part of their lives in reading, among them men distinguished in art, literature and the learned professions, have formed an anti-reading society. They pledge themselves to discourage public libraries and not to read more than six books a year. They frown on newspapers except those devoted to agriculture and sporting matters. Having read all they care to already, it is easy for these distinguished gentlemen to set their faces against the reading habit. At any rate they will save their eyesight.

The Reading railroad has established a direct freight line from Philadelphia to London. The growth of its freight business from the west has been such that the traffic will now sustain a freight line across the ocean. There was already one American steamship line from Philadelphia to Europe, and another is expected to be established before the close of 1890.

Twenty-six years ago, Jan. 1, there went into effect President Lincoln's proclamation freeing four millions of slaves. There was a celebration of the day in Norfolk, Va., but generally very little notice was taken of it by the negroes.

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Farmers Mills.

Mrs. Harry Hagan took a back set recently, caused by La Grippe, and she is again confined to her bed.

La Grippe patients were too numerous about here of late to make personal mention of them all, but this far no case proved fatal.

Jacob Homan, Sr., formerly from here, but now of Aaronsburg, bought the Ben. Smith home here, and intends to occupy it next April.

Rumor says Mrs. Williams will vacate the gate house at the pike in the spring, and that C. Musser of Woodward will move there and take charge of the gate.

Ciel. Grenninger intends to move to Tyrone next spring.

Our brass band now meets to practice in Rob't Smith's shop.

The political pot, in our twp. affairs is beginginning to boil gently, and it is hoped that it may result in the election of a corps of good officials, even if some of the bosses will be left in the race.

Mr. Sones of Boalsburg was visiting friends here last week.

Rev. Eisenburg announced preaching here for 3 nights and 2 days in succession, commencing on Wednesday eve, Jan. 28.

John Armbruster the lost boy, has not yet turned up,

Geo. Armbruster was the right man to send out with the subscription to raise the quota allotted us for the painting of the Lutheran parsonage.

Geo. Ream, near the cave lost a valuable horse by an accident.

Last Saturday evening a newly wedded couple from Penn twp. were visiting friends in north Gregg, and a band of calithumpians—composed of both sexes, gave them an old time serenading. Some such serenadings are carried to extremes.

Messrs. Samuel and Frank Shutt of Illinois, were visiting friends here last Saturday in company with their parents of Old Fort.

Penn Township.

This is remarkable weather. Some farmers are still at plowing. The wheat is growing and looks better than it did last April. Some folks are getting nervous about the ice.

Rev. G. E. Addams of Aaronsburg preached his first sermon in the new Reformed chapel on Sunday evening in Millheim. He intends to hold a series of meetings there in the near future.

Mr. H. E. Duck is sojourning in Ohio for the last three weeks.

Mr. Gephart proprietor of the stationary and music store seems to be doing a good business. He has a 2 horse team on the road nearly all the time delivering organs, sewing machines and other musical instruments.

That load of wood, sack of flour and other eatables that were donated by parties from Millheim to a poor widow, in Aaronsburg were received with tears.

The correspondent from Coburn to the Millheim Journal is all the time complaining about their schools, sometimes about their directors, then about the teachers, building and everything to be thought of. The facts are they have the best teachers and he has the best certificate of any one in the twp., but there are two or three men at Coburn that wanted to be director for several years ahead, and last year one undertook to run independent, but the voters know what they are at and defeat them every time.

Walnut Grove.

The people of our vicinity who attended the convention in Boalsburg last week say it proved quite a success, which we are glad to hear.

James Wert who has been very sick with La Grippe is now improving, others are still very sick while others scarcely know they have it, so light is the attack.

Mrs. Daniel Corman nee McClintick of Wolfs store has been visiting her parents and friend the past week.

Those of our neighborhood who attended the hop at Mr. Higgins in Boalsburg last Thursday evening say they had a very pleasant time. Some forty in number were present.

Messrs. Wise and Royer and Misses Dornblaser and Royer stopped several nights with C. C. Meyer while attending the convention.

John Fry and sister Mary of Pine Grove Mills and Miss Sadie Hess of near Boalsburg spent Saturday with Miss Cora Durst.

Miss Katie Hoy of Bellefonte was a pleasant visitor recently.

Miss Lizzie From has been to Pleasant Gap the past two weeks caring for her sick aunt, Mrs. Riddle.

Jake Lyon of Bellefonte was through here on Tuesday for lambs, for which there seems to be ready sale.

Madisonburg.

At a recent election held in Howard Pa., E. S Schaffer and Jacob Frank were re-elected pike managers. Mr. Schaffer to serve on the pike leading to Millheim and Mr. Frank on the one leading to the junction.

The high winds on Monday blew down many fences.

We notice that Henry Beck is able to be in the store again after having a serious attack of the grip.

A surprise party was held at the house of Miss Sallie Schaffer, in honor of her 16 birthday. She received many handsome presents.

The Literary Society seems to be a success. The officers issued a number of complimentaries for their last meeting. Your correspondent was in receipt of one and of course attended. The debate was well upheld on both sides.

Mrs. Magee and daughter Lizzie of Williamsport were the guests of Henry Beck on Sunday.

Foraker was knocked out by the Ohio voters at the late election. He has just been confessing before a committee of investigation at Washington that the voters had full justification for all they did. His own evidence leaves it beyond dispute that he entered into a conspiracy to destroy the reputation not only of his Democratic competitor for Governor, but of Sherman, McKinley and Butterworth, all members of his own party, as well.

This revelation of his turpitude renders it certain that Mr. Foraker has left public life for good. He will never march to the recapture of the old battle flags, for the simple reason that after his confession before the Washington committee he can never again persuade honest Republicans to march under his flag.

Edwina's Letter.

My dear, dear Mr. Weather man,
Oh, won't you please turn off the rain?
We've had so much, the whole world's tired
Or else I shouldn't now complain.

I can't go out from morn 'till night,
And am so cross if in I stay,
My mamma says, "children and pigs
Are dreadful on a rainy day!"

I should think your wa'l wou'd be dry,
Don't you think 'twould be as much fun,
So just turn off this rain some d ay
And in it's stead turn on the sun?

And Aunt Janet says, if the sun
You turn on, why just keep it lit
For she's an artist and can't paint,
On these dark days one single bit.

We all like you, but we're tired of
This rain, still my dear grandmamma
Says to find fault is not polite.
To "scuse" these lines from Edwina.

Marjorie Muchmore.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

BY GERTRUDE H. LENNON.

Can't afford it Mary!

But you might if you would only think so; pleaded the young wife.

Can't do it returned the husband emphatically. It would cost at least ten or twelve dollars to put up such a gate; the old bars will do very well.

No they won't Walter, the neighbor's children very often leave the bars down, and then stray cattle come into the garden. We may lose more than the price of the gate in one hour, if a cow should get in while I am away.

I should like to know who leaves the bars down said Walter threateningly; the same children might leave the gate open. But we could have a gate to shut of its own accord with weights, or a spring, suggested his wife. John Niles has got a gate put up in his yard.

I am not John Niles my dear. I wish you to remember. But his family is as large as yours and his wages are not so high.

Never mind that, I tell you I cannot afford it, at any rate not at present. And with this Walter started off to his work.

Walter Gray was a young man about thirty, an industrious mechanic. He had been married some eight years and had an interesting family. He meant to provide well for those who depended upon him, and in a measure he did so. Yet there were many little comforts of which he felt obliged to deprive them, comforts which at times they really needed and which in the end might prove a saving. And more too, it might have added to his own happiness, had he felt able to grant these little requests but he could not afford it; at least so he thought and whether he thought so with sound judgment the sequel will prove.

The gate which his wife had been anxious to have put up was needed at the entrance of the garden circle of the house where there was only a pair of short bars. The children often came through there and sometimes left the way open behind them. In fact there were many ways in which those bars were apt to be left down and Mary Gray had very often to leave her work to drive out the cows. It was only by extreme watchfulness on her part, that the garden was saved from utter ruin. She had spoken to her husband several times about it, but he always made the same answer "he could not afford it," she must keep her eyes upon the spot and see that the bars were kept in their place.

Only a few days after this Mrs. Gray asked her husband if he would not take a pew in the church for the following year and he told her that he did not think he would.

But you can afford to take half a one; we can get half of Mr. Niles for three dollars. I can't afford it was Walter's reply and it would do us no good. Don t say that Walter. Suppose everybody should feel like that you surely wouldn't wish to bring up your children, where there was no religious instructions. And if you reap the benefits of good Christian inst tutions you certainly ought to help to support them.

So I would be willing too, if I could afford it, but I can't.

Mrs. Gray looked very serious and seemed to hesitate, as if there was a subject on her mind which she felt delicate about broaching, but it had occupied her mind too long and she determined to let it out.

Walter she said, a little tremulously, but still resolutely, you have $15 a week.

Yes.

And how much of that does it take to keep us.

I don't know, I am sure, I only know it takes it all to feed and clothe us and pay the interest on the house.

I have not had a new dress since this summer, and I was reckoning up yes terday how much we had spent for the children and found it was only ten dollars for the last six months. I have worked over some of cousin Charle's clothes for Johnnie, and Jennie takes Mary's dresses as soon as she outgrows them. That's all very well replied Walter, a little testily. I know my business best and I know what I can afford and what I cannot, while I have the paymen's to make on my house, I must economize.

And I would have you economize returned his wife, but do not forget that all is not economy that many call so. I think to rent the half of Mr. Nile's new would be a great source of comfort and lasting good. It would be a few dollars laid out to good advantage, sure to return to ourselves and children at heavy interest. Stop, said Walter, you have said enough, I know my duty.

Let me say one word urged Mary. There was an earnestness in her tone which caused her husband to stop and listen. If you will give me five dollars a week, I will agree to furn sh all provisions for the household and clothe myself and the children. I will do this for the year. This will leave you ten dollars to clothe yourself and make your payments on the house.

You cannot furnish food and clothe yourself and the children for the sum you have named, he said.

Mary sat down and made known to him what had been hidden in the mysteries of her housekeeping. She was not long in proving to him that during the past year the items were within said limits of expenditure. Walter said, poob, then added nonsense, and then he left the house.

There must be some mistake he said to himself after he had got away from the house and he really believed there was a mistake.

Have a glass of something Bill? come Tom have somethin.. Don't care if I do said Tom and Bill. Have some Ned, and Ned says yes, so the clerk prepared four glasses and Walter paid for them.

Let us have a game of pool for oysters says Bill after the day's work was over.

The game was played and Walter lost a dollar for the oyster supper and they did not need it, so it did them more harm than good.

Have a cigar Walter? asked Ned. Walter said yes, and in return paid for a gla s of ale.

One evening they met after work and Ned proposed they should toss up who should pay for the beer.

Come John, won't you come in he said to John Niles who was standing by.

No I think not said John.

You'd better, it's only for beer for five if you come in.

I can't. "it is no use asking him said Walter in a rather sarcastic tone." He does not spend his money that way.

John's face flushed and his lips trembled, but he restrained the bitter words that were struggling on his tongue.

He is a mean fellow said Tom loud enough for him to hear. Tight as bark on a tree said Walter in an equally loud tone. John heard the remarks, but did not come back.

The four men remaining tossed up and the lot fell on Walter and Tom. Then they tossed it off and it fell upon Walter who paid for the beer.

Walter started for home about nine o'clock and on his way he was overtaken by Niles.

Walter, said the latter, in a kind, but earnest tone, I want to speak to you, you have wronged me this evening and I want you to understand me. For the opinion of the others I care little, but I do not wish you to misapprehend me. We live so near together and I would not like to lose your good opinion. Well, go ahea I said Walter who was sensible of the fact that his companion was one of the best neighbors in the worl.

You said I was mean.

No no, it was not I, that said that. Well you said I was as tight as the bark on the tree.

Walter could not deny that, so Niles proceeded.

I refus d to join your little party for three reasons, either of which should have been sufficient to deter me. First, I had resolved not to engage in any such games. Second, I do not drink beer, and third I could not afford to pay for your extra supper if the lot had fallen on me.

Could not afford it, said Walter with a slight tinge of disbelief in his tones.

No, returned the other, I could not. I used to be ready for any such game and I thought it would be mean to refuse, but I have learned better. Let me tell you how I first came to see the folly of being afraid to spend my money for nothing. Shall I tell you?

Certainly, returned Walter who already began to see something. "Well said Niles," one morning as I was going away from home, my wife asked me for a few dollars. She wanted to buy some clothes with it. I asked if she could not do without it. I had only five dollars with me and I hated to let one of them go. She said she needed the cloth but if I had not got the money she could wait. I knew she was disappointed but I thought she could get along and I went away. That evening I went into the saloon and we had a fine social time. It cost me just three dollars. I paid the money willingly without even a thought of objection, and then I went home. When I entered the hall I heard my wife trying to pacify our oldest child. The little thing had expected a new dress, which had been promised to her, and she felt bad because she had not got it. Walt urged my wife, papa has not got the money now, but he will have it by and by and then you shall have a pretty new dress. Poor papa has to work hard. The words smote me to the heart. I could not afford two dollars to dress my child, but I could afford any amount for the useless entertainment of others. The money that my needy wife could not get when she asked for it I had paid away for nothing. But it taught me a lesson. I opened my eyes, and I have kept them open ever since. On the very next morning I gave my wife the money she wanted, but I did not give any for beer that day. I had not dreamed how I was wasting my money when I stopped that leak and allowed my funds to flow into their proper channel. I soon found I could afford every comfort that my wife and children needed. So I stick to the principle which has proved so beneficial to myself and family. Ah! what's that? There is an animal in your garden Walter!

They had reached the garden fence and by the dim starlight Walter could see a cow trampling among his sweet corn. The bars had been either let down or left down and a stray cow had got in. They drove her out. The beast had done considerable harm but Walter was not angry for he had something of more importance to think of. He went and sat down beneath the apple tree and pondered. Bless me if he has not put the case down about square, he said to himself, at the end of a few minutes meditation. Is it possible that I have been spending over $200 a year for beer and other nonsense and yet I cannot afford to get a new gate nor take a pew in a church where my family could receive religious instructions. Walter Gray I think you had better turn over a new leaf. And Walter Gray did turn over a new leaf. On the very next day he did two things that astonished two parties. He had a new gate made, for the entrance to his garden and thereby astonished his wife and he refused to toss up for the beer and thereby astonished a crowd of thirsty ones. For a month he pursued this course and by the expiration of that time he could fully appreciate the new blessings that were dawning upon him. He discovered that he could afford everything that the comforts of his family demanded and arriving at this result, he had only to relinquish those things he could not easily afford.

It was a wonder to him how he could have been so foolish; at the end of the year after paying all his bills, he found he had something left. He thought at first it must be a mistake, but when his wife went with him over the household expenditures and showed that all that was needed had been bought and paid for he saw just how it was, that for years he had been wasting his substance and depriving himself and loved ones of the comforts they needed, not intentionally but through the same mistake that leads thousands in the same course. But he did so no more.

Sometimes, even now, Walter Gray can't afford it, and then he says it emphatically too, but it is not when his wife or children ask for comforts and joy nor when the poor and needy ask for help, for he can well afford all that. It is when his wild reckless companions ask him to join them and by so doing rob his family of their substance. Then he says, "I can't afford it."

A Bower of Flowers.

The house in New York in which one of the fashionable weddings took place recently was a bower of flowers. Pots of chrysanthemums were ranged about the reception hall on the four sides. Upon the bannisters were tied at close intervals bunches of chrysanthemums fastened with ribbons. The door ways of the parlors were arched with ferns and white chrysanthemums, garlands of the same were festooned about the walls, white roses, white geraniums and chrysanthemums filled the fireplaces and canopied the mantels. A gigantic horseshoe of ferns and white flowers marked out the floor space where the bride and groom took their positions, and a floral bell of the same blossoms hung above their heads. White rose garlands of the Louis XIV. period lay on every table, and were presented to the guests in attendance. The bride carried white orchids and the bride's maids white roses.

The Court's Fool.

John Heywood was fool to Henry VIII, having been introduced to the king by Sir Thomas Moore. Mary Tudor had a great regard for Heywood, who indulged in much audacious talk. Bold as were his sayings, few of them appear witty. A landlord asked him: "How do you like my beer? Is it not well hopped?" "So well," replied Heywood, "that had it hopped a little further it would have hopped into water." Dr. Doran, in his "History of Court fool," gives several specimen's of Heywood's rymed epigrams. One of them is perhaps worth transcribing.

There is no reason why a good cow should not be kept in as clean condition as a good horse, even by the application of the curry comb and brush.

The color of milk does not indicate its quality any more than the color of the shell indicates the quality of the egg. So says Professor Alvord.

There is no good reason but lack of knowledge and skill why every pound of butter made in the country might not be prime, if not fancy.

A.—I sent you a bottle of wine. Did you get it?

B.—O, yes, I got it.

A.—It is very old.

B.—Well, I should say it was now. You sent it by a messenger boy.

LIFE OF SHOOTING STARS.

Myriads of Little Meteors that May Have Wandered for Ages.

A small body, perhaps as large as a paving stone or larger, more often perhaps not as large as a marble, is moving round the sun. Just as a mighty planet revolves in an eclipse, so this small object will move round and round in an eclipse, with the sun in the focus. There are at the present moment, we find in "The Story of the Heavens," inconceivable myriads of such meteors moving in this manner.

They are too small and too distant for our telescopes, and we can never see them except under extraordinary circumstances. At the time we see the meteor it is usually moving with enormous velocity, so that it often traverses a distance of more than twenty miles in a second of a time. Such a velocity is almost impossible near the earth surface; the resistance or the air would prevent it. Aloft, in the emptiness of space, there is no air to resist the meteors. It may have been moving round and round the sun for thousand, perhaps for millions of years, without let or hindrance; but the supreme moment arrives, and the meteor perishes in a streak of splendor.

In the course of its wanderings the body comes nearer the earth, and within a few hundred miles of its surface of course begins to encounter the upper surface of the atmosphere with which the earth is inclosed. To a body moving with the appalling velocity of a meteor, a plunge into the atmosphere is usually fatal. Even though the upper layers of air are excessively attenuated, yet they suddenly check the velocity, almost as a rifle bullet would be when fired into the water. As the meteor rushes through the atmosphere the friction of the air warms its surface, gradually it becomes red hot, then white hot, and is finally driven off into vapor with a brilliant light, while we on the earth, one or two hundred miles below, exclaim: "Oh, look! there is a shooting star."

Exposition Finances.

The statements which have been made from time to time about the financial success of the Paris Exposition are somewhat misleading. If we are to understand by financial success that the outlay was directly reimbursed with a profit. It is evident from the long review of the exposition and its results by M. Yriarte in *Le Figaro*, a summary which was printed in the *Times* recently, that no such results was attained or anticipated. The financial benefits direct and indirect to the nation and to the city of Paris are made evident enough, but there was no return to the subscribers of the capital contributed, except in the case of the Guarantee Association. Nearly three-fifths of the total funds were contributed by the Government of France and the city of Paris without expectation or intention of reimbursement. That fact will have to be kept in mind here in making any calculations based upon a comparison with the Paris Exposition.

Apparently the financial scheme of the Paris Exposition has not been clearly apprehended in this country, and it may be interesting to restate it briefly. The entire fund for expenses was raised in advance, the estimated requirement being 43,000,000f. The whole affair was under Government direction, and the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture was the Commissioner General of the exposition. Of the fund above named the National Government contributed 17,000,000f., and the city of Paris 8,000,000f. The remaining 18,000,000f. was raised in the first instance by the Association de Guarantie, which was constituted by the leading railroad companies, banking houses, credit associations, &c., of Paris. Its subscriptions were very promptly made to an amount 4,000,000f. in excess of its contribution, as its agreement with the Government gave it a lien on the receipts of the Exposition for the repayment of its share in the general fund. As related in our summary of the *Figaro* article, this association was displaced by the Credit Foncier scheme of lottery bonds, in order to enable the Government to issue tickets on its own account, mainly for the purpose providing for free admissions.

The Credit Foncier undertook to furnish the Government with 21,500,000f. in place of the 18,000,000f. of the Guarantee Association, in return for the privilege of issuing 1,200,000 lottery bonds of 25f. each. Of the 8,500,000f. over the Government requirement 5,500,000f. was set apart as a fund for the redemption of the bonds, extending over a period of seventy-five years, and 3,000,000f. was pocketed by the corporation as its profit. Each twenty-five franc bond had 25 coupons attached, which were equivalent to admission tickets to the exposition. These furnished 30,000,000 tickets, which the holders were at liberty to dispose of as they pleased, and they were sold all over Paris, but how many of them were turned in, how many tickets issued directly by the management were sold, or what were the receipts from the latter has not been clearly stated. It does not greatly matter, as in point of fact the receipts for admission to the exhibition were practically absorbed by the scheme under which 18,000,000f. of the total working capital of 43,000,000f. was raised.

The Paris Exposition involved no outlay for site, all the expenses of laying out, draining and embellishing the grounds, providing the buildings and of administration and management from first to last were defrayed from the fund of 43,000,000f., of which a reserve of 3,000,000f. held for contingencies remained untouched at the end. Thus the total cost was 40,000,000f., or about $8,000,000. Of this the 18,000,000f. originally pledged by the Guarantee Association was fully reimbursed by the very process of raising it; for its 8,000,000f. the city of Paris has only the indirect benefits, which were many times greater than its contribution, and against the Government subvension of 17,000,000f. there is to show the 3,000,000f. reserve, 2,000,000f. derived from privileges, whatever receipts there may have been from tickets, estimated at not more than 3,000,000f. and whatever may come from the sale of material, &c., in the removal of buildings, of which we have seen no estimate. The material benefits to France and to Paris are reckoned in large figures, but in the direct outlay in money there will be a deficit of no great amount, possibly $3,000,000 in our money.

In considering the scheme for a World's Fair here the financial problem must be squarely faced. The site will require a considerable outlay, and the expenses outside of that item will doubtless be much greater than in Paris. If a limit were to be fixed to the whole fund required, it could not be safely placed much, if any, below $20,000,000. The city cannot contribute to it directly, but might possibly reduce it to $15,000,000 by completing her museum buildings and placing them at the service of the Commission, and giving other aid through permanent public improvements. No direct contribution to the fund can be expected from the State, and it is a question what part the National Government can be asked to take in aid of the finances of the exhibition. That the full return of the money to be expended can be looked for under any circumstances is more than doubtful. The permanent financial scheme must take this into account, and it is a question whether the guarantee fund ought not to be held apart as an insurance against the risks of the undertaking

The Best Gifts.

Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire, writes: "The result of my own study of the question, what is the best gift which can be given to a community? is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficense. When I was a boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson, of Alleghany—a name I can never speak of without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of 400 books to boys. "Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance himself at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in these treasures that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

First Issue of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The crowning glory of The National *Era* was that most famous of novels, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which, began in the issue of June 1, 1851, and ended April 1, 1852. Before it was half finished it had created such a sensation that the Jewells, of Boston, had it stereotyped, and immediately after it was completed in the paper it was published in book form. In its earlier stages of publication in the newspaper, it seemed to fall dat. The circulation of The National *Era* was 13,000 when "Uncle Tom" was begun. On the 1st of August, 1852, shortly after the great romance was completed, the circulation had gone up to 19,000. On Dec. 30, 1852, it reached 27,000.

An Eccentric King.

A correspondent of The London *Globe* gives a most interesting account of Norodom, king of Cambodia, one of the kingdoms of Indo-China. His majesty, it seems, has adopted a style of dress in vogue in Europe seventy years ago. He wears a blue tail coat with gold buttons, satin knee breeches and pumps. No traveler who has had an audience of his majesty in his palace of Pnon-Peuh has been able to suppress a smile at the sight of the Asiatic potentate in the evening attire worn in the reign of George IV.

Pleasures are not of such a solid nature that we can dive into them; we must merely skim over them: they resemble those boggy lands over which we must run lightly, without stopping to put down our feet.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Trade follows the march of the drummer.

Better lose an anchor than the whole ship.

To spoil a wife, snub her in company.

A pet lamb always makes a cross ram.

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

Adversity is the first path to truth.

He that has no shame has no conscience.

Be kind and gentle to the poor and destitute.

Value character above all other possessions.

A coward never forgave. It is not his nature.

He that liveth wickedly can not die honestly.

Great iniquities seem to baptize themselves.

Many an old flame has caused a runaway match.

He is the wisest man who does not think himself so.

The worst resolution one can take is not to come to any.

Good words cost nothing, but they are worth very much!

Hypocrites are beings of darkness disguised in robes of light.

The weakest spot in man is where he thinks himself the wisest.

It is no sin to be tempted, the wickedness lies in being overcome.

Dispair iz the ashes ov hope, which the wind ov tribulashun skatters.

Remembera nce is the only paradise out of which we cannot be dr, ven.

There is nothing so bad that will not admit of something to be said in its defense.

He who puts a bad construction on a good act, reveals his own wickedness of heart.

Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves, who are out of favor with all others.

The trouble with a man covering up his tracks is that he makes new ones in doing it.

Pride hiv on itself. It iz like a raccoon in winter—keeps fatt bi sucking its claws.

We should awl aim at perfeckshun, but no one but a phool will expekt tew reach it.

A lie iz good for a short race, but it takes truth tew run the heats—"blood will tell."

Hear both sides, and all shall be clear; hear one and you may still be in the dark.

Do not persecute the unfortunate, as it is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well.

A man is famous when he is listened to in both Hemispheres and not believed in either.

All happiness iz like gold quartz—thare iz four quarts ov stone to one ounce ov gold.

The habit of looking at the bright side of things is worth more than a thousand a year.

A big opportunity and a little act are as ill-mated as an elephant yoked up with a toad.

If you pass for more than your value say little. It is much easier to look wise than to talk wise.

Reformers had first need to practice on their own hearts that which they purpose to try on others.

Resignation is an invaluable treasure, which cannot, by the most violent evils, be taken from us.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do.

He who laughs last may laugh best, but he is in danger of being accused of being very slow to see the joke.

We are so avaricious that even when we trade with ourselves we go for getting the best end of the bargain.

Genius seems to be the faculty of doing a thing excellently well that nobody supposed could be done at all.

There is no man whose kindness we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.

Virtue wants more admirers, wisdom more supplicants, truth more real friends, and honesty more practitioners.

It isn't wise to say always all that you think, but it is wise always to think carefully over every thing you say.

There is sometimes a period of waiting and perplexity before prosperity, like the dense darkness that precedes the dawn.

The sympathies of people are always with the unfortunate, because the people know they are so liable to be unfortunate themselves.

There iz lots of folks who are in such a great hurry tew git religion that they confess sins they ain't guilty ov, and overlook those that they are.

There iz a huge number of souls perambulating around the world who hav bin straining for years after a camel, and finally had to swallow a rat.

What a comfort a dull but kindly person is, to be sure, at times! A ground-glass shade over a gas lamp does not bring more solace to our minds.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution—enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies except in cases of necessity.

Give a smart child a pack ov kards and a spellin book, and he will learn tew play a good game ov Hi Lo Jack long before he kan spell a word ov two sillables.

The monosyllable no, one of the easiest learned by the child, but the most difficult to practice by the man, contains within it the import of a life, and the weal or woe of an eternity.

A man haz got about done going down hill when he gits whar he brags on his lazyness. Such a kritter iz ov no more use tew himself nor others than a frozen-tew-death rooster in a barn yard.

WIND AND SNOW.

A SEVERE BLIZZARD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LOSS OF LIFE IN WYOMING AND IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 14.—Twelve to 18 inches of snow have fallen in the western end of the Territory. The snow has crusted and, with the freezing of the water holes, cattle, sheep and horses are perishing all over the range. An owner yesterday received word from his ranch in that section that scarcely an animal that could not be fed would survive.

Horses have worn their hoofs to the quick trying to beat through the crusted snow. Cattle and sheep are helpless, game has been driven from the mountains, and antelope have been killed within the city limits of Evanston, while the stock has drifted to the railway. Saturday and Sunday was intensely cold, and two men were frozen to death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—A genuine blizzard, the first of the season, raged over the Northwest the whole of Sunday and part of yesterday knocking out telegraph wires, delaying all trains and retarding the operations of loggers in the pineries. Despatches from the principal points in the Dakotas, Montana and as far west as Spokane Falls, Washington, are to the effect that on the average the snow fell about ten inches on the level and drifted badly, owing to the strong winds, approaching a hurricane, which prevailed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—Severe weather is reported generally through out the Northwest. A blizzard is raging at Beardsley, Minn., the drifts being piled 20 feet high. A piercing wind accompanies the storm. Trains and wagon traffic is at a standstill. The first great storm of the season has struck Grand Rapids, extending all over the Upper Mississippi region.

At New Salem the very air was darkened by falling snow and pedestrians could not see their hands in front of them.

At Wabash, thirteen inches of snow has fallen. The highways are seriously blockaded and trains are behind time. From Neche, N. D., comes a report of a veritable blizzard which raged for 37 hours, rendering all travel impossible through the heavy drifts.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 14.—William McEdwards, a prominent business man of this place, went into the mountains hunting on Sunday morning with a companion. A snow storm came up and the weather turned bitterly cold. Both men became greatly exhausted. McEdwards's companion was compelled to leave him, and made his way to Rock Springs, reaching there badly frozen. A searching party went out after McEdwards, who was found so badly frozen that he died before he could be brought to the city.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—The severe wind-storm of yesterday and last night played havoc with the oil interests in this section of the State. Great numbers of derricks were destroyed, and in some sections the loss has been so great that all work on drilling wells has been suspended, owing to the loss of derricks. The wretched condition of the roads makes it almost impossible to get lumber to wells to repair the damage done by the storm, and operations are practically suspended.

OLNEY, Ill., Jan. 14.—At the village of Machburg, Sunday night, the cyclone overturned dwelling houses, barn and out-building and wrought great damage. The family of Philip Nicholson were seated around the fire when the storm came up. The house was completely destroyed and Mrs. Nicholson instantly killed, and the daughter, Miss Anna seriously injured. Aaron McWilliams and family of seven were all caught under the rubbish of their house, and two children sustained serious injury The Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage were destroyed. Quails and other fowls were found dead, stripped of their feathers, and many large trees uprooted, lying along the path of the storm, which was about 50 rods wide.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A cyclone raged in the Mohawk Valley nearly all of last nigh, and the wind blew at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated, and considerable damage is reported done to farm buildings. Many chimneys, fences and trees were blown down. At Albany Bush a farmer is reported to have been fatally injured by being struck by bricks from a falling chimney, which had been blown from a house

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Henry and Martin Reimus, section hands on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were run down by a light locomotive on the evening of the 12th near Wheeler Station, Indiana, and were instantly killed. Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were in collision on the morning of the 13th at Linden, between Elizabeth and Rahway, New Jersey, and both locomotives and a number of cars were demolished. The engineers and firemen escaped injury by jumping. A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railway, was derailed near Iselin, below Rahway, on the morning of the 13th, and the cars were piled up on one another. Engineer Bierman fell under the engine and was seriously injured.

—The strike in the nail factory of the Brooke Iron Co., at Birdsboro, Penna., resulted on the 14th in a victory for the men, and 250 men go back to work, the firm agreeing to restore the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made four and a half months ago. The company has voluntarily increased its puddler's wages to $3.75 per ton.

—Three young children of Carl Rogalinski, of Erie, Penna., were suffocated by the burning of their home on the evening of the 14th, during the absence of their parents. The fire was caused by the act of a drunken brother of Mrs. Rogalinski's, in laying his lighted pipe in a bed. The drunken man escaped.

—Misses Lou Asbury and Lizzie Bowles, William Rose and Daniel Asbury, were drowned on the 12th, while boating in a lake about fourteen miles from Canni, Illinois.

—J. H. Murphy, a homesteader near Flavieau, forty miles from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was frozen to death on the 12th. He is supposed to have been drunk.

—The boiler of a steam shovel used by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Company in excavating at Fallston, Penna., burst on the afternoon of the 15th, injuring 14 men, one of whom, Wesley Francis, of Pittsburg, died on the way to the hospital. Fifteen men were on the afternoon of the 15th, overcome by gas in the Hoosac Tunnel, and several narrowly escaped death. It is thought all will recover. The damp weather seems to affect the circulation of air in the tunnel, making it dangerous for workmen to remain inside.

—The three Cronin convicts, Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, were assigned to work in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on the 15th. Burke was sent to the cooper shop, Coughlin to the stone cutters' shop and O'Sullivan to the shoe shop.

—Physicians sent into the mountain district along Cheat river, West Virginia, report that two epidemics are prevailing—diphtheria and the more dreaded "blacktongue." The latter has broken out in the last two weeks and about 30 deaths have occurred. Many children are suffering from diphtheria, and families attacked by the disease are in want. The county has erected a temporary hospital, and a large force of physicians and nurses are in attendance.

—At a meeting of the striking workmen in Woburn, Mass., on the evening of the 10th, Grand Master Workman Moreland announced that the strike-lock-out in the leather industry was practically ended, and the men were ordered back to work. Both sides have agreed to submit the matter to the State Board of Arbitration.

—The temperature ranged from 22 to 30 degrees below zero in Washington county, Maine, on the morning of the 10th.

—An explosion of natural gas occurred at the Lucy Furnace, near Pittsburg, on the 10th, and Thomas Welsh was killed and five other workmen fatally burned.

—The Health Department in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 16th, sent an inspector to a farm on the outskirts of the city, where he discovered in one pen 65 hogs infected with cholera, and several carcasses that were being dressed for market. Thirty diseased carcasses had been disposed of on the 14th, and others were on their way to St. Paul. The inspector condemned the whole outfit, seized the infected meat in transit, and the County Attorney will take steps to have the guilty parties indicted by the Grand Jury.

—Four men were killed and several others badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast at a camp, near Johnson City, Tennessee, on the morning of the 16th.

—Mrs. James McNeil, Jr., shot three of her children at their home in Fairbault, Minn., on the 16th, two fatally. She then made another child take carbolic acid and took a dose herself, but at last accounts both were still alive. The woman said she had no hope of getting well.

—Three hundred persons at Carmi, Illinois, have been obliged to leave their homes on account of a sudden rise in the Little Wabash river. The river is out of its banks, and the northern part of the town is flooded to a depth of 20 feet in some places and from 75 to 100 houses are submerged.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th, bills were reported and placed on the calendar providing for the erection in Washington of a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus; appropriating $1,500,000 for a public building in St. Paul, and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. Mr. Frye introduced a bill (agreed upon by the various maritime leagues of the United States) to place the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade on an equality with those of other nations. A message was received from the House announcing its action on the death of Judge Kelley, and, after adopting an appropriate resolution, the Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 14th, the Sherman bill to declare trusts unlawful was reported and placed on the calendar. Bills were also reported appropriating $250 000 for a public building at Allegheny, Penna., and $50,000 for a public building at Beaver Fall, Penna. Mr. George offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill reducing the penal bonds required of manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or (at least) where the manufacture is carried on by the manual labor of the manufacturer. He read a letter from some cigar makers in Berks county, Pa., asking him to urge that change of law, as it bore very hard on them and helped to crowd them out of business all for the benefit of the large manufacturerr. The resolution and letter were referred. Resolutions heretofore of offered by Mr. Call in relation to alleged unlawful selections of land in Florida were taken up and discussed by Messrs. Call and Plumb. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred, to provide for a permanent national bank circulation. He also, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution, which was placed on the calendar, providing for arbitration for the settlement of national disputes. Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the Republic of Brazil was taken up, and supported by Mr. Turpie at some length. It then went over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, Mr. Hale, from the Census Committee, reported adversely the bill requiring the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the mortgages on farms. At Mr. Hale's request it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury not to make a new lease of the Alaska fur seal islands, and to postpone all action in relation thereto until after the 20th of February next. The resolution was agreed to. Bills were reported and placed on the calendar, to revise the salaries of inspectors of steam vessels, and to provide for the removal of Geronimo's band of Indians to Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory. The credentials of Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Brower as Senators-elect from Montana were presented, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 13th, a number of bills were introduced and referred under the call of States, among them the following: By Mr. Clunie, to prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States; by Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a separate bill placing lumber, salt, jute, hemp, manila and sisal grass on the free list; by Mr. Struble, for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union; by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to declare the duties, enforce the obligations and regulate the service of railroad companies as carriers of inter-State commerce; by Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, granting pensions to army nurses; by Mr. Delano, of New York, fixing the duty on hops, hop auxiliaries and hop substitutes; by Mr. Baker, of New York, extending the suffrage to women; by Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, to amend the naturalization laws. Adjourned.

In the House on the 14th, Mr. McKinley, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Customs Administration bill, and it was ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced several bills, which were referred, among them these: To provide for ocean mail service; to classify salaries in the railway mail service, and to provide a postal stamp redemption card. The Silcott report was taken up and discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 15th, the consideration of the report of the special committee on the Silcott defalcation was resumed, and after debate a vote was taken on a substitute by Mr. Hemphill permitting members to sue in the Court of Claims. This was lost—yeas, 136; nays, 138—and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A vote was then taken on the majority bill, appropriating $75 000 to refund members their lost salaries. It was defeated—yeas, 126; nays, 142. A motion to reconsider, and a motion to lay that motion on the table, were entered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 16th, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the existing customs duties of Germany, Austria and France, and also information as to the policy of those countries in regard to drawbacks and bounties on sugar. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange favoring the passage of the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Bureau to the Navy Department. Bills were introduced by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, to amend the election laws, and by Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, to provide a permanent national bank circulation. Adjourned.

THE GRIPPE.

READING, Pa., Jan 15.—Physicians here report that the continued warm weather is causing a gradual increase in the number of grip cases in this vicinity. In Reading the increase has been rapid and the doctors say that where there are two cases discharged as cured they receive five new ones. In the country districts the reports are the same. Every small community has 100 or more cases and in some neighborhoods not a family has escaped. The estimate is that there are in Reading to-day 5000 to 7500 cases and within the past two weeks not a day has passed but there have been one or more deaths from pulmonary trouble directly attributed to grip.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The *Tribune* of to-day says: Names of victims of the grippe continue to be sent to the Health Office, and, while the officials there try to belittle the danger by putting on an air of incredulity, the constant stream of people with applications for burial permits gives the lie to their assertion that all is well and that the reports of deaths from influenza are greatly exaggerated. Not only are the deaths multiplying every hour, but the reports of the public schools are appalling. The death permits now number over 100 per day. Eleven deaths within the past twenty-four hours are to be attributed directly to the grip, or its immediate complications.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—There have been 107 deaths since last Saturday, an unprecedented death rate at this season of the year. Twenty-two deaths are due to pneumonia and 11 to consumption, and these can undoubtedly be traced to la grippe.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Columbia, South Carolina, at 6.40 on the evening of the 15th.

—The Bank of South Dakota, at Madison, has made an assignment, with assets at $150,000 and liabilities not stated, the assignee reporting the books to be in a bad shape. As a result of this assignment, the La Belle Ranch Horse Importing Company assigned on the 11th. The assets are stated to be $150,000 and the liabilities about $60,000.

—The electric light has penetrated to the most northerly town in Europe. Hammerfest, in Norway, is being lighted by electricity.

The Lighthouse.

High lifted on the island cliff
Its lantern fronts the sea,
And sendeth forth a fine, straight ray
Of dazzling light to me—
A slender line of shimmery shine
Across night's mystery.

It is the path set for my eyes
To travel to the light;
And warm their darkness in the blaze,
And be made glad and bright.
None other may catch just that ray,
Or have the self same sight.

And yet, a hundred other eyes
Bent on that central blaze,
Find each its separate, shining path,
Its line of guiding rays;
And all eyes meet in concord sweet
By all these differing ways.

No voice shall say: "The light is mine,
All other eyes are dim?"
No hand the glory hold or hide
Which streams to ocean's rim.
None claim or seize one ray as his
More than belongs to him.

O light of Truth, which lighteneth all,
And shineth all abroad,
What favored soul or souls shall say,
"Mine is the only road."
Each hath his own, to him made known,
And all lead up to God.

AVICENNA'S PRESCRIPTION.

AN ORIENTAL STORY.

The time when the famous physician Avicenna was in the zenith of his fame, there lived a very haughty monarch named Mahmoud of Ghizni, who expected prompt obedience from all. As he was unwell, and his physicians could not cure him so speedily as he desired, he sent an imperious letter to the Sultan of Kharism, in which he ordered Avicenna to repair to him without delay. Avicenna, who was a man of an independent spirit, and somewhat spoiled by the praises and favors he had received, took offence at the peremptory tone of Mahmoud's letter, and refused to go, whereupon the Sultan of Kharism, fearing Mahmoud's anger, entreated the physician to comply. He promised he would, and set on his journey accordingly; but instead of going to Ghizni, he fled to the capital of Georgia, where a prince of a generous spirit ruled at the time, named Cabons. Here he obtained lodgings, assumed a false name, announced himself as a physician, and soon acquired great celebrity by his successful treatment of various disorders.

When Mahmoud found he had been deceived by Avicenna, he was highly incensed, and swore by Allah he would be quits with him some day. He caused letters to be sent to all the princes of Asia, each accompanied by a faithful portrait of the sinning doctor, in which he implored them to arrest him as a despiser of kings, and give him the bowstring as such if he ever showed his face at any Court of theirs. One of these letters and portraits was handed to Cabons, who, however, not seeing for some time any stranger at his *levees* answering to the likeness, soon forgot all about it.

Meanwhile, the new doctor's reputation spread from the poor, whom he cured gratis, to the wealthy burgesses and merchants, and by them it was noised in the ears of the court officials. A circumstance about this time occurred, which both revealed Avicenna's incognito and gave him the opportunity of displaying his wonderful powers on no less a person than the Sultan's nephew. This young man seemed as if he were pining away. He had no pain, and the most searching examination of his body by the chiefs of the faculty failed to discover any traces of disease. But yet he drooped, and it was evident some worm or other was secretly preying on his vitals. Nothing could rouse him to take any interest in life. It was thought by many he was languishing under the influence of a malignant spell. Witchcraft, in those days and in that country, was held to be a potent reality. Some genie with an evil eye had, as they supposed, cursed the young man, and the Sultan was almost as ill as his nephew from sheer vexation.

One morning, as Cabons and his Vizier were conversing about the Prince's condition, the latter said, 'There is a doctor in this city about whom the most marvellous stories are told. Some of his cures, if truly reported, are little less than miraculous.'

'I see what you are driving at,' replied the Sultan. 'But would you have me call in a nameless quack? How can he do any good where our greatest physicians are utterly at fault? Besides, we should give those worthy men mortal offence.'

'Your Highness must please yourself,' persisted the Vizier, 'but I know what I should do if it were my nephew or son. This is not a nameless man, for his name is known in every house, nor is he a quack doctor. I have seen some of those he has cured, and my own physician, who went with me, was obliged to say all had been done most skilfully. His chief merit seems to be the power he has in ministering to minds diseased. Besides, as to the Court doctors———'

Here the Sultan broke in with, 'Well, Vizier, the lad is worse to-day than I have ever seen him, and if he does not get relief soon, he will die. Let us have this wonderful doctor in at once, and if evil comes of it you know who will have to bear the blame.'

'If he does no good, your Highness, I feel sure he will do no harm. On my head be the wrath of the Court doctors. If they can't cure the Prince, let them give way to one who can.'

As the result of this conversation, Avicenna was commanded to appear at the Palace. While he was being sent for, the Sultan suddenly recollected the letter and the crayon portrait he had received two full years ago from Mahmoud. He caused the letter to be brought instantly, and, having studied it well, awaited, with the impatience of an oriental sovereign, for the footstep of the famous doctor.

When Avicenna appeared, he made the usual salaam, and then stood erect, with his hands folded on his breast, awaiting further orders.

'It is the very man,' said Cabons to himself. 'If he is as clever as fame says, my brother Mahmoud might well desire his services. Now, if he cures my nephew, I will say nothing; but if he fails, I shall feel bound to send him to Ghizni. These fellows, however learned they be, must not set princes at defiance. But we will see.'

These thoughts flashed through the mind of Cabons in a moment, during which Avicenna stood in the presence with an imperturbable gravity, though his heart was disquieted within him, for he thought he was discovered at last, and would be speedily punished for offending a tyrant.

He was much relieved, therefore, when Cabons began to converse with him, and in the most winning manner, on the healing art. In this the Sultan displayed no little learning, for it was a favourite study of his, and had he not been a ruler, he might have been an ornament of the medical profession. Cabons described the symptoms of the invalid, to all which Avicenna gave the most absorbing attention, whilst every now and then he put a question, which pleased the Sultan; for it showed the doctor seemed to have grasped the situation.

'It is a mind diseased, your Highness; but not organically. The mischief is functional, and, I think, can be cured. But let me see the patient.'

Avicenna was conducted by the Sultan himself to a pleasant room, overlooking a delightful garden, which, with its parterres and fountains and singing birds ought to have sent any one into raptures. But, to the unfortunate youth, the sight of that earthly paradise was gall and wormwood. A howling wilderness would have been more in accordance with his feelings. The heart was sick, and death seemed preferable to life. His bow was unstrung, his favourite horse neighed in vain for his master, the lute and music books were lying neglected on the floor.

When his uncle asked him how he was, he sighed deeply, and turned his face away.

'He hates even me, now,' said the old man, sadly. 'I have brought you a doctor, who thinks he can make you well again.'

The sick man turned his weary gaze on Avicenna, and met two dark eyes which seemed to read his soul. Blushing deeply, he let his own fall to the ground, and then the doctor asked him a few questions, to which he answered by listless monosyllables, or not at all, as if he had no desire to profit by the new physician's skill.

'I will leave you together,' said Cabons, after a short time had been occupied by these preliminaries; and, having spoken a few cheery words, he bade his nephew good morning, and left him to the tender mercies of his new doctor.

Now, Avicenna was, without dispute, the most learned man of his age. He was worthy to rank with Aristotle and Galen. He left behind him eighty volumes full of valuable information. He was poet, orator, philosopher, divine, astronomer, politician, grammarian. Laying his hand gently on the sick man's wrist, he began to talk, and soon aroused and arrested his attention. While he discoursed of stars and systems, of flowers and animals, of the origin of the soul and of the last judgment, the patient's pulse beat with the steadfast regularity of perfect health; but, when he suddenly changed his theme and talked of love, the life current began to leap and bound. 'It is enough,' said the subtle doctor to himself; 'I now know what is the matter with him. The young man is desperately in love. But with whom?"

When Avicenna went out of the room he found the Sultan waiting impatiently for him. He told him he believed he had discovered the cause of the malady, but he would see him again on the morrow. He did not disclose the secret, but assured the Sultan the disorder was curable, and he would now go home and prepare some medicine. This, we may be sure, was of the most harmless description. No medicine can cure love sickness but the possession of the person loved.

When Avicenna saw the Prince on the following day, he desired the Chamberlain of the Palace to be present at the interview. The Sultan was much surprised at this request—in fact could not fathom it at all; but, having placed the matter in the doctor's hands, he bade the Chamberlain attend, though in a rather irritable voice, as if he were somewhat offended at Avicenna's choice of a colleague. But the astute doctor was about to prove himself a great strategist. When the Chamberlain appeared, the Prince's hand was lying in that of the physician, and a genuine friendship seemed to have sprung up between them already. The sick man looked more cheerful than he had done for months. In fact, he was beginning to suspect his secret had passed into the kind doctor's keeping.

After a few brilliant observations selected from his inexhaustible budget, Avicenna suddenly began to praise the beauty of the palace, and spoke wonderingly of its extent.

'I dare say,' said he to the Chamberlain, 'you cannot carry all the thousand and one apartments of this noble palace in your memory, can you?'

'Of course I can,' replied the Major-domo, somewhat huffed. 'What do you take me for? Have I not been here since the days of his Majesty's grandfather?'

'Well, then,' laughed the inquisitive doctor, 'let us hear something about the best of them.'

Upon this the Chamberlain, after the fashion of the old housekeeper in some great English mansion, began a long story, connecting each room he described with some quaint anecdote, to which Avicenna gave little heed, we fear. His whole attention was concentrated on the Prince's tell-tale pulse. As the Chamberlain went gossiping on, he spoke of a room hung with amber satin, which looked towards the sunrising. 'Aha!' said the doctor to himself, 'the pulse beats quicker now. *She* has something to do with that amber boudoir, or I'm an ignoramus.

'Your conversation, Mr. Chamberlain, is highly diverting, said Avicenna, when the groom of the chambers came to a halt; 'and I shall be pleased some day to accompany you to such of the apartments as are open to the public. Some, I am aware, are inaccessible to the vulgar gaze. Now, as to that room hung with amber satin'—(here the patient's pulse began to play the most extraordinary vagaries again)—'as to that amber satin room, I don't know why, but I have a great curiosity to hear more about it. I should like to know the names of those young ladies, beautiful no doubt, who live in that charming apartment you have so well described. I may, perhaps, be asking too much; if so pardon the inexperience of one who has hitherto been a stranger to kings' palaces.'

The Chamberlain looked hard at Avicenna, and seemed to be considering whether the strange doctor had any evil reason for his request; but, seeing him look like innocence itself, and observing the happy smile on the Prince's face, he began to dilate on the charms of the several ladies who inhabited that particular apartment. When he was about to pass on to another bevy of ladies who lived in a chamber hung with rose-coloured satin, Avicenna stopped him. 'Is there no other lady in the amber room? Are you sure you have mentioned all?"

'There is none but Fatima, who, as a slave, is not worthy of mention," replied the Chamberlain. But the invalid's pulse seemed to think otherwise, for it leaped and bounded in a strange way when Fatima's name was named, and a passionate quiver throbbed through the young man's attenuated frame.

The wily doctor had now fathomed the secret. There was no need for any more feeling the pulses, or listening to high-flown descriptions of other palace beauties; but yet Avicenna folded the young man's wrist in his little fingers and encouraged the garrulous Chamberlain to go on chattering whilst he was elaborating the best plan he could devise for the cure of his patient. 'A bold, straightforward policy,' thought he, 'will be the best. I will to the Sultan, cost me what it may, and he shall test my remedy if he will.'

Cabons opened his eyes to their widest stretch, when Avicenna made his astounding report. For a long time he was indignant and incredulous, but on making inquiries he found there were persons in his palace who professed to have had their suspicions about the Prince and Fatima. She was indeed a miracle of loveliness, but she was unhappy and forlorn, a sort of Cinderella,—the envy of her companions for her beauty, and the sport of their pride for her obscure birth and unfortunate condition, an ill-used and ill-attired menial. And yet the young man had, like King Cophetua, seen in that girl what he could not see in any other being in the wide world, he had seen a beauty that ravished him, but which he had not dared to appropriate. The old Sultan was for some time rather vexed at the affair, and wished his nephew had fixed his affections on a more worthy partner; but when the beautiful slave was arrayed in her bridal attire, he thought her the loveliest woman he had ever seen, and wondered he had not sooner noticed her surpassing grace. Indeed, the old man was so charmed by the bride that her bridegroom felt almost jealous of his uncle.

'Had I had as good eyes as my nephew,' laughed he to Avicenna, as he scattered a big handful of rice after the blushing couple, 'I might have popped the question myself, and then how would my nephew ever have got well again?'

The doctor thought within himself, 'Perhaps if you had done so she would have murmured, "No, sir!"' But he felt it was the part of a prudent man to reply with that sort of smile which, in the east or in the west, may mean anything or nothing.

A. FRAMLAND MANN.

BE not of the number of those who only pray when they are in the mood to do so, and who would fain have God accommodate Himself to their caprices. Regulate the time and number of your prayers: or rather, if possible, pray at all times, since you need God at all times, and receive favors from Him at all times.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 23.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the senate there were reported and placed on the calendar bills appropriating $350,000 for a public building at Allegheny, Pa., and $50,000 for a public building at Beaver Falls, Pa.

Messrs. Call and Plumb engaged in an acrimonious discussion of Mr. Call's resolution regarding swamp lands in Florida, in which personal charges of falsehood and dishonesty were exchanged.

In the house Mr. McKinley reported his administrative customs bill.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports; also several measures relating to railway mail service, and a bill for marking the lines of battle and the position of the troops of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, Pa.

Messrs. Adams, Hemphill, Holman and others discussed at length the reports of the Silcott investigating committee, and the debate was still pending when the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The house devoted the day to consideration of the Silcott investigation report. The Hemphill bill permitting members to sue in the court of claims for losses sustained was defeated by a vote of 138 to 136. The majority bill appropriating $75,000 to reimburse members was defeated, 142 to 126. A motion to reconsider was entered.

Mr. Turpie addressed the senate at length in favor of the immediate recognition of Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the house the chaplain made a feeling reference to the death of Walker Blaine in his opening prayer.

The house devoted most of the day to debating the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of thirteen members on the world's fair. Opponents of the resolution favored giving exclusive jurisdiction of the subject to the committee on foreign affairs. A large number of members aired their views of the project. The vote was watched with intense interest, and when it was known at the end of the roll call that the resolution had been defeated by a tie vote Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative in order to be able to move a reconsideration. The substitute was rejected—yeas, 133; nays, 135. Mr. Springer moved to reconsider and Mr. McKinley moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which the house adjourned.

In the senate Mr. Butler spoke in favor of his bill to provide for the emigration of the negroes of the south at government expense, under the direction of the quartermaster general of the army, and appropriating $5,000,000 for that purpose. Messrs. Hoar and Blair spoke against the bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—New York won a preliminary victory on the world's fair question in the house, carrying the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to consider the subject by a vote of 140 to 136.

Mr. Flower, of New York, introduced the New York world's fair bill, and it was referred to the special committee when appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the house Mr. Springer, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing that on Thursday, Jan. 23, the clerk shall call the roll of members, and each member shall indicate his choice for the location of the world's fair. If no place shall receive a majority of all the votes cast the roll call shall be repeated until one place shall receive a majority of the votes cast. The resolution was referred to the special committee.

After unimportant routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma town site bill.

After routine business Mr. Pasco, of Florida, addressed the senate on federal control of elections. Mr. Chandler spoke of political outrages in Florida, and argued that a national election law was needed.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Communication with San Francisco Cut Off by Mountains of Snow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The snow blockade on the Central Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Truckee and Emigrant Gap has become very serious. Since Tuesday last no eastern overland trains have been able to reach a point further east than Colfax. All of the east bound trains are at Sacramento, Colfax and Shady Run, while those coming west are at Emigrant Gap, Truckee and Reno.

At Truckee the depth of the snow varies from eight to twenty feet. Snow plows pushed by ten or twelve locomotives are reported stuck fast in the drifts. Snow is still falling and places on the road which had been plowed by the plows are rapidly filling up again. The passengers of the blockaded trains are comfortably quartered at hotels by the company.

Celebrating Gen. Lee's Birthday.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The Maryland Society of the Confederate Army and Navy celebrated the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee last night with a banquet at the Carrollton. Toasts were responded to by Congressmen T. R. Stockdale, of Mississippi; John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Charles T. O'Ferrell, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Randolph M. McKim. Winfield Peter read a eulogy on the life of the late Jefferson Davis.

A Profit Sharing Dividend.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Brown mill declared a monthly dividend of 2 per cent., also a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. to the help on the amount of wages earned during the six months from July 1 to Jan. 1. This is the first dividend on the profit sharing basis. The sum divided among the help amounts to a little over 6 per cent. of the dividends paid to stockholders during the same period.

Slavin Challenges Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Frank Slavin cables from London to The Police Gazette challenging Sullivan to a fight for $12,500 a side, London prize ring rules, in America or Europe or to a fight with small gloves, Police Gazette rules, for $5,000 a side at the California Athletic club, provided the club will add $15,000 to the stakes. Slavin has posted a $2,500 forfeit.

The Thompson Mandamus Case.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 21.—In his answer in the Thompson mandamus cases Auditor Kenney recognized the legality of Thompson's election and the organization of the house of which Thompson is a member but sets up as a reason for not issuing a certificate for mileage and salary that no appropriation has been made.

Indicted for Selling Lottery Tickets.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The grand jury has indicted seven persons for selling Louisiana lottery tickets in this city. The action has caused considerable excitement among speculators in this class of chattel paper.

WALKER BLAINE.

Death of Secretary Blaine's Eldest Son.

CAUSED BY ACUTE PNEUMONIA.

Family and Friends Surround His Deathbed—Inception and Rapid Progress of the Fatal Malady—Only Five Days Ill. His Brief and Successful Public Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Walker Blaine, the eldest son of Secretary Blaine and solicitor of the state department, died at 8 o'clock last evening of acute pneumonia in the 35th year of his age.

Around his death bed were Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, his brothers Emmons and James, and Miss Dodge.

Mr. Walker Blaine was taken ill with a cold at his office in the state department on last Friday morning and was so much indisposed that he never came to his office afterwards. At first it was thought that he had only the prevailing influenza, but his cold developed into pneumonia, which rapidly became worse.

Progress of the Disease.

He was not, however, thought to be in a critical condition until yesterday morning, when his symptoms would not yield to treatment. During the night he was delirious and all day he remained in the same condition except for a short time, when he appeared slightly better and was conscious for a brief time.

The improvement, however, was but temporary. His fever increased, his breathing became more labored and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the first time his family seemed to realize his extreme critical condition. A consultation of physicians was held at 4 o'clock and it was then decided that the patient was past medical aid. He continued to sink gradually, after remaining unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours, when the end came.

The arrangements for his funeral will be perfected today.

Sketch of His Life.

Walker Blaine was graduated from Yale college in 1876, and studying law received his diploma from Columbia college, New York, in 1878.

In 1881 while Garfield was on his death bed he sent for Walker Blaine and appointed him third assistant secretary of state, saying that he appreciated his ability and desired to show it. After serving in this capacity very acceptably for nearly a year he was appointed on the Alabama claims commission, where he served with great credit from 1882 to 1885.

On the advent of the present administration, he was appointed solicitor of the state department, a position which he has also filled with great credit and ability.

Mr. Blaine was of frank and genial disposition, a man of magnetism and ability, and personally popular with all with whom he came in contact, socially or in business matters.

The Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—All that was mortal of Walker Blaine was consigned to the earth shortly after noon today at Oak Hill cemetery, in this city.

Private services, which the president and members of the cabinet and intimate friends attended were held at the Blaine mansion at Lafayette square, at 10:30. The remains were then taken to the Church of the Covenant, where the public service began at 11 o'clock. Seats in the body of the church were reserved for members of the family and relatives; for the president and cabinet, the diplomatic corps and senators and representatives. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin conducted the services both at the mansion and at the church. The pall bearers were W. F. Wharton, John Davis, Sevillon A. Brown, Marcellus Bailey, M. L. Ruth, A. F. Jenks, F. B. Loring, William Haywood.

Secretary Blaine, who since the death of his son has remained at his home in Lafayette square, went out for a walk yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blaine is in the deepest grief, but bears his affliction well and gives no indication of physical prostration.

The Fight Against Corbin.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—John G. Johnson, the attorney for the anti-Corbin party in the Reading railroad, will go into court again in a few days and ask for a decision on the legality of the election last Monday week. Mr. Johnson is very hopeful, and he says that if he does not win the suit he is prepared to attack the Corbin management on other grounds. Isaac L. Rice, of New York, who represents Messrs. Sully, Dow and others, is aiding Mr. Johnson, and is taking an active part in the fight.

The Haverhill Strike Settled.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 21.—Three thousand shoemakers, who have been locked out for a week, returned to work yesterday, and the labor difficulties have been settled to the satisfaction of both the employers and employes. The manufacturers have plenty of work and find it difficult to secure enough help to turn off the goods fast enough to fill the orders.

Banquet to Henry George.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A banquet was tendered Henry George last night at the Metropolitan hotel on the eve of the departure of the single tax leader for California and Australia. Among those present and responding to toast were Rev. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth church; Wheeler Peckham, Thomas G. Sherman, John Dewitt, Warner and others.

To Examine Reading's Accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Pennsylvania Annuity and Trust company, trustee under the preference income mortgages of the Reading railroad, will examine the accounts of the company for the last fiscal year. Howard Lewis has been selected as the expert to make the investigation.

No Indictment Against Mahone.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 19.—In the hustings court the grand jury returned "not a true bill" in the case of Gen. William Mahone, charged with feloniously shooting Herbert Harrison on the night of Nov. 5.

A World's Fair in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is proposed to hold an international exhibition in Berlin in 1897 which shall eclipse the recent exposition in Paris.

Death of a Virginia Senator.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21.—Judge G. W. Easley, state senator from the Fifth district, died here of bright's disease.

Yale Declines Cornell's Challenge.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—Yale has declined a second challenge from Cornell for a boat race at New London.

THE FRUIT CULTURISTS.

Election of Officers by the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Jan. 17.—At the meeting of the State Horticultural association the following officers were elected: President, Henry C. Snavely, Lebanon; vice presidents, Josiah Hooper, West Chester; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; W. M. Pannebaker, Lewistown; recording secretary, E. B. Engle, Waynesboro; corresponding secretary, W. P. Brinton, Christiana; treasurer, J. Hibberd Bartram, Milltown; librarian, Thomas J. Edge, Harrisburg.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the next legislature for the prevention of or stamping out of peach yellows. The organizations of auxiliary societies in the different counties of the state was entrusted to Cyrus T. Fox, chairman of the general fruit committee.

The discussions embraced the relations of bee keeping to horticulture, hedges and hedge fences, fungus, diseased fruits, peach culture, pear blight, how to prevent grape rot and mildewing, and a number of other topics relating to fruit culture. Interesting papers were read on all these topics. Lancaster was unanimously selected as the place of meeting in 1891, when a reunion of all the original members of the association still surviving will be held.

Let Them Quail.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Especial efforts were made by the managers of the Assembly this year to have their caterer prepare them a surpassingly fine menu for the supper. The result was a success, and when those present went down to the supper room it was to one of the finest displays of delicacies that have been prepared in this city during the present season. The efforts of the management to secure rarities were successful, but the result was hardly as they anticipated, for in doing so they have clearly violated the acts of 1879 and 1883 respecting the owning and displaying of quail and grouse after Jan. 1, and therefore subjected themselves and their caterer to a large fine. The members of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's association are indignant at this open violation of law and say they will prosecute all concerned.

No Seceders in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa. Jan. 20.—A very largely attended meeting of the county executive of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in this city. During the afternoon session the question of the recent division in the ranks was introduced by a letter from Mrs. Eliza Baker, of Octoraro. So far as known to the executive committee no woman from Lancaster county has withdrawn from the union, and it is stated by Mrs. Jones that in no county of the state has the county organization been for a moment broken up. She stated that the Chester county union was stronger and more prosperous now than before the division. It was decided to hold the next annual county convention at Millersville, the first week in June.

The Non-Partisan Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The non-partisan temperance women adjourned finally yesterday afternoon, after having completed their state organization, indorsed local option, partially reconsidered their name, "Woman's Christian Temperance alliance," so as to be able to fall in line with the national convention next week, and after having listened to a solemn declaration by the president, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, that the new organization was not formed or intended to be run in the interest of the Republican party or of any other party.

May Not Live to Be Tried.

MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 18.—The trial of W. O. Stangley, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Walbert, of Weatherly, last October, was postponed until the April term of court, owing to the physical condition of the prisoner. Stangley was brought into court a mere skeleton, with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks. Since his incarceration he has been suffering from consumption, and it is now doubtful if he will live to stand trial. An indictment for murder was found against him.

A Mad Dog Scare.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 20.—There has been a bad mad dog scare in northern Chester county during the past two days. A large shepherd dog belonging to Hunter McClees, of Wallace township, went mad, and before it was killed had bitten thirteen dogs. The animal had the rabies of the worst kind and attacked several people, but was beaten off without doing any damage. Nearly all the dogs that had been bitten have been killed by the owners.

Prices for Nuts and Bolts.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Nut and Bolt Manufacturers' association concluded its session. President Hibbs, after adjournment, said: "We have concluded not to change the price list. There will likely be some changes in certain sizes, but the discounts allowed in these will make the general list exactly the same. Trade for the last six weeks has been excellent, with a slight advance in prices, and this advance has determined us to make no change."

Infants Working in the Mills.

BRISTOL, Pa., Jan. 20.—Factory Inspector Martin has found upwards of 150 children under 12 years of age who will have to quit work in the Bristol factories. The justices of the peace in the town have been busy filling out affidavits for the parents of the children. Some of the latter object to swearing to their children's ages. At Wilson & Fenimore's wall paper mills several children have already been dismissed.

Important Lehigh Valley Move.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—It is reported here that in a short time the Lehigh Valley will operate and control the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston railroad, from Slatington to the New England states. At first the Valley people paid little attention to slate shipments, but now see a big thing in that trade, and are bidding heavily for it.

Run Down by a Train.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The limited express, west bound, on the Pennsylvania railroad, struck and killed Edward Gallagher, aged 17; Michael Gallagher, his brother, aged 15, and Mrs. Kate Stockhouse, a married sister, aged 25, at Morrellville, near here.

Aid for Eastern Glass Blowers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—The green glass blowers last night raised $10,000 to be sent to the eastern blowers who are on a strike. The eastern assemblies will give bonds for the sum, thus making it only a loan, which will be repaid.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF FUND

The Commission Decides to Erect a Hospital at Johnstown—Appropriations for Hospitals at Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Johnstown flood relief commission met here, Governor Beaver presiding. The proceedings were in secret.

After the meeting it was announced that arrangements had been perfected with the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust company for the administration of an annuity fund whereby the 322 children under 16 years of age orphaned by the Conemaugh flood will each receive $50 annually until they reach the age of 16. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $115,000.

To Erect a Hospital.

It was decided to appropriate $40,000 for the erection of a hospital at Johnstown and $5,000 for hospital purposes in Williamsport.

The secretary's report showed that 116 women widowed by the flood had been paid $179,471, and they will be paid $95,250 more for their children in annual payments varying as to the number and ages of the children.

The report estimates the number of persons drowned by the flood in the Conemaugh valley at 2,280; bodies recovered 1,675; identified, 1,021; unidentified, 654; missing, 605. The unclaimed dead, numbering 741, were collected and buried in Grand View cemetery.

The Financial Report.

The financial report of the secretary is as follows: Amount received by Governor Beaver at Harrisburg from all parts of the world, $1,225,872,183; received from Philadelphia committee, $600,000; Pittsburg committee, $560,000; New York committee, $516,199.85; total, $2,902,072.88.

The expenditures have been as follows: Appropriated and expended at Johnstown, $2,430,393.69; expended in other parts of the state, $232,264.45; distributed as specially directed by donors, $2,271.85; office expenses at Harrisburg, $1,398.42; general expenses, $1,318.70; first payment to orphans, $16,100; total, $2,683,747.11.

Cash on deposit at Harrisburg, $218,325.57; cash undistributed doposited in Johnstown, $36,384.03; total cash on deposit, $254,709.60; less amount appropriated to other parts of the state, $17,735.55; net amount unapplied, $236,974.05. From this should be deducted the amount appropriated today (including $32,442.65 sundry claims ordered paid), $166,342.65, leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of the committee of 70,631.40.

Abandons Dry Goods for Wet Goods.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—The temperance people of West Chester are in a state of excitement caused by the announcement that Chauncey Darlington, a prominent dry goods merchant of this town, will give up selling dry goods and apply for a license to sell liquor by wholesale. Mr. Darlington has been visited by leaders of the temperance organizations of the town, who have endeavored to persuade him to give up the idea, but he says he will persist in the movement, and has filed his petition with the Chester county court. The matter has created such a profound sensation that the ministers in three of the churches in the town referred to it, denouncing the scheme in no gentle terms.

Riots in a Cemetery.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Polish cemetery at Plymouth was the scene of much excitement. The Lithuanians had gotton out a writ of ejectment to allow them to enter and bury the child taken there from Luzerne. Deputy Sheriff Dougher, from this city, was sent to serve the writ, and upon his approach the armed guards quickly fled. The funeral party at once entered and buried the child. An adult Lithuanian has since died, and from threats indulged, it is expected that a larger force will endeavor to prevent his burial. It did not transpire what decision was given by Bishop O'Hara. The sheriff says he will inforce the law at all hazards.

Peace Reigns at Punxsutawney.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Jan. 21.—The situation of the miners' strike here is still quiet. A few of the strikers have gone out of the company's houses, and the sheriff has removed others, but the blood that was talked of so freely a few weeks ago has not commenced to flow yet. A party of some 50 or 60 negroes were brought here and put to work loading cars at Walston.

The Illness of Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Insomnia has attacked Senator Quay with renewed energy and he says he is suffering real physical torments. The physicians seem to be unable to give him any relief and a season of roughing it in Florida, with absolute freedom from all cares and responsibilities is the only hope that is held out to him.

A Victory for Magee This Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There has been a lively contest over the McKeesport postoffice between a man named Harrison, who was backed by Senator Quay and ex-Representative Thompson, whom Mr. Magee, of Pittsburg, supported. It is now understood that the fight is over and the appointment of Mr. Thompson practically settled on.

Refused to Take Strikers' Places.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18.—The men who came here from Philadelphia to take the place of the strikers at the Johnstown Steel Rail works have quit. They will all return home, being fully satisfied of the justness of the strikers' claims. This will throw a large number of men out of work.

Barn and Horses Burned.

BIRDSBORO, Pa., Jan. 18.—The large frame barn connected with furnace No. 2 of the F. & G. Brooke Iron company was entirely destroyed by fire with its contents. Three horses were burned to death. The barn was set on fire by tramps, who escaped during the excitement. The loss is $1,500.

A Fire at Mt. Nebo.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—The general merchandise store of Jacob R. Schanta and the postoffice at Mt. Nebo, this county, were completely destroyed by fire with all the contents. Loss, $5,000; partially insured.

Opening a Colliery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The first of the four new Reading collieries begun by President Corbin has been completed and is now in operation. It employs 750 men and has a capacity of 500 tons a day.

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Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures, is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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The Times has all the facilities of advanced journalism for gathering news from all the quarters of the Globe, in addition to that of the Associated Press, now covering the whole world in its scope, making it the perfection of a NEWSPAPER, with everything carefully edited to occupy the smallest space.

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Contributors

To the Sunday edition of The Times include many of the foremost names in contemporary literature, both American and European. Its contents cover the whole field of human interest with all that is freshest and best in

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The idea is that The Weekly Press shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include: Julia Ward Howe, E. Lynn Linton, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Louis Pasteur, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye, Opie P. Read, and, indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Esther," by H. Rider Haggard; another serial story, already engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A Farmer's Paper.

The best conducted agricultural page in America. Illustrations.

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The "Women's page" of The Weekly Press is alone worth the subscription price. Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

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5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
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7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
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9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD —(Philadelp and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg		12 15a m
" "	Montandon		2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		4 15 p m
" "	Renovo		5 15 p m
" "	Kane		9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia		5 34 a m
" " "	Harrisburg		7 30 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 34 a m
" arrives at	Williamsport		10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 40 p m
" "	Montandon		7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport		12 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport		1 30 a m
" "	Montandon		2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		10 20 a m

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2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 49		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

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A FRUITLESS QUEST.

Last of the Coroner's Inquest in the Kniffin Case.

NO REVELATIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

Contrary Effects of Chloroform on Miss Purcell and Mrs. Kniffin—No Traces of Poison—The Inquest Adjourns and Devolves the Responsibility on the Grand Jury.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—The inquest in the Kniffin murder mystery was resumed and was just as barren of results, so far as connecting Dr. Kniffin with the crime is concerned, as at the previous sessions.

Dr. William D. Struble, who assisted at the post mortem examination, corroborated County Physician Leavitt with respect to the statement that Mrs. Kniffin died from chloroform. The finger marks on her chin he thought were made by Mrs. Kniffin herself in an effort to get the chloroform towel away from her mouth. The excoriation about her mouth was made by the application of the irritating fluid to that part.

"Wouldn't it be reasonable to suppose," was the important question of Juror Lawshe, "that the same burning redness would have appeared upon the lids of Miss Purcell had chloroform been similarly applied beneath her nostrils?"

"I think," replied the physician, "that such a result would be very natural."

It will be remembered that no such marks were noticed on Miss Purcell's mouth. Hundreds of questions were now plied to the witness, but the only qualification made to the above answer was, it was possible that the chloroform had been differently applied on Miss Purcell. The towel might have been folded so that the irritating fluid did not reach the skin. It was a debatable question, the doctor said, as to whether a person could be chloroformed while sleeping. It was his personal opinion that one could not be. Mrs. Knifiin must have been awakened by the irritation in the throat from the chloroform and made a slight struggle—very feeble—against the chloroform.

No Poison in the Stomach.

Professor Henry B. Cornwells, of Princeton, testified that he made an analysis of the stomach without finding a trace of poison of any kind. Officer O'Hara told about finding the Kniffin house open one night in October and the family all asleep.

After the examination of several other witnesses the coroner's jury adjourned for the week, thus throwing the responsibility of the case on the grand jury. If this body fails to indict any one for the murder the decision of the coroner's jury will be given to the grand jury of the May term of court.

The Hon. J. D. Scudder, one of the wealthiest merchants in the city and a prominent Democratic politician, will be the foreman of the grand jury which meets today.

KUNZE JOINS THE FREAKS.

The Cronin Convict Gives Ball and Will Grace a Dime Museum.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Little Kunze, who was convicted of complicity in the Cronin murder and was granted a new trial, was set free and immediately flew to the house of his sweetheart, to whom he is to be married as soon as he gets some money. As a museum man is said to have a contract with him for $450 a week for ten weeks, the young suspect will soon be flush enough for matrimonial purposes.

It was the museum man who signed Kunze's bond, and he is held responsible for his appearance when wanted by the state's attorney—if ever he is.

Kunze has signed a temperance pledge and vows that he will behave himself hereafter. He was fearful at one time that he would be hanged and this wrought a great change in him. He was overjoyed to get out and jabbered to every one who would talk to him.

Foraker and Wood on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Ex-Governor Foraker was again before the house committee on the ballot box forgery. He disclaimed responsibility for the publication of the forged letter in The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. R. G. Wood, author of the forgery testified at considerable length. He said that Foraker wanted to get hold of a paper to get square with Butterworth and witness agreed to get it for him. It was not to be published, but shown around political headquarters, etc. When he gave Foraker the paper he (Foraker) remarked that it was all written in one ink and looked like a forgery. The chairman asked if witness had procured the forgery. The witness said that he had gotten up a paper for Foraker and if he could make anybody believe it was genuine, all right. He believed that he was being "played" and hoped the politicians would get along without his help hereafter.

Mr. Randall Joins the Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At the Metropolitan Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. Chester, the pastor, announced that Samuel J. Randall had been admitted to membership of the church, and that Mrs. Randall had been admitted by letter. On Tuesday last Dr. Chester went to Mr. Randall's house, baptized him, and admitted him to membership in the church. Mr. Randall speaks cheerfully of his condition, and seems to have no doubt that he will soon be able to resume his place in the house.

A Diminishing Death Rate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The total number of deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Monday was 21, against 148 the day before. Of this number 21 were due to pneumonia, 9 to bronchitis, 17 to consumption and 7 to influenza complicated with other diseases.

Prize Fighters Face Their Fate.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The Picayune's Meridian, Mass., special states that Muldoon, Cleary and Donovan arrived there in charge of a detective and proceeded to Purvis for trial.

Emin's Tongue Paralyed.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 20.—An abscess has appeared on the exterior of Emin Pasha's skull, and partial paralysis of the tongue has intervened.

John Ruskin Insane.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin, the great leader in English critical literature, has become hopelessly insane.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Influenza is epidemic in the New Jersey state prison.

Governor Beaver will call the election to fill the late Congressman Kelley's place on Feb. 18.

Mrs. James Watson Webb, widow of the distinguished editor, died in New York.

Viscountess Kingsland is dead at the age of 86. She was quite poor, and twelve years ago was making shirts at sixpence each for a living.

Col. Mallison has been ordered to pay £1,000 for libelling Mr. Herbert Gladstone in The Allahabad Post.

The Union hotel, at Prescott, Wis., was burned. The guests were nearly suffocated by smoke before they were all rescued.

The British ship Hampshire sailed from Bangor, Me., for Greenock Sept. 24 and has not since been heard of.

The libel suit of the earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of The North London Press, ended in the conviction of Mr. Parke. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

The Democracy of Philadelphia expects to make a big turnout at the Trenton inauguration ceremonies on the 21st instant.

It is now announced that the reported suicide of Alexander Harrison, the American artist, in England was erroneous.

Mr. Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, for sixty years a member of the English house of commons, is dead.

A Brooklyn jury has awarded $5,000 to Dora Klein in her suit for $10,000 against William M. Peak for breach of promise.

The Central New England and Western railroad announces a through train service from Hartford to Philadelphia via the Poughkeepsie bridge.

In Mexico the editor of the newspaper El Progress has been sent to jail for defaming Adelina Patti.

A universal exhibition will be held at Liege in June, on the occasion of King Leopold's jubilee.

Shad have been taken in the Chesapeake six weeks ahead of time.

Congress did not meet till 1 p. m. in order to enable members to attend the funeral Walker Blaine.

The bodies of John Knoch, James McAdams, and Patrick Naylor were taken from the caisson where they were entomed a week ago. They are the last of the fourteen men who then lost their lives.

Wild hogs entered the cabin of a farmer in the Chickasaw nation, near Arbuckle, and devoured a five-year-old child which was alone in the house.

Dr. Talmage is ill with influenza in London.

Miss Bisland, the American girl who left New York sixty-six days ago in an attempt to girdle the globe via San Francisco and Yokahama in seventy-five days for The Cosmopolitan Magazine, sailed from Queenstown for New York on the Bothnia. The chances now are that Nellie Bly, who started in an easterly direction, will reach New York ahead of her.

The Russian government has decided to abolish the autonomy of Finland.

Le Dix Neuvime Stecle, of Paris, states that the emperor of Austria will soon abdicate his throne.

An American lady, said to be a relative of Mr. Ediosn, while on the journey from Vienna to Berlin, was taken ill at the station at Dresdon, Saxony. It was found she had the smallpox and she was sent to the hospital.

Steamers arriving at New York report terrific gales and heavy snow storms at sea.

The duke of Aosta, who was king of Spain from Dec. 4, 1870 until Feb. 11, 1873, died at Turin.

The Samoan treaty negotiated last summer at Berlin, has been sent to the senate. It will soon be taken up for consideration in the committee on foreign affairs.

The American squadron is at Gibralter and Carthagena.

Archbishop Corrigan sailed from New York on La Bourgogne to visit the pope, and hundreds of priests and laymen went down to the pier to bid him farewell.

Professor Solomon Sulzer, the chief chanter in the Jewish synagogue in Wien, is dead at the age of 85. He was known throughout the Jewish world as the finest singing composer to be found in the Jewish services.

Minneapolis ministers united in at attack on the Sunday press.

The Brussels anti-slavery conference has been postponed until Thursday on account of the illness of some of the delegates.

Harry Pearce, a brakeman on the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railroad, was thrown under the wheels at Gustin, Ky., and killed.

In Newburg, N. Y., a laborer went to the assistance of a horse which had been felled by an electric shock received from a sagging wire, was instantly killed.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The market was dull. Pennsylvania was quiet and firm. Reading was strong and the bonds were steady. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were strong.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	52¾	Reading g. m. 4s	85¾
N. Pac. com	30¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	68¾
N. Pac. pf	73¾	Reading 2d pf. 5s	49
Pennsylvania	53¾	Reading 3d pf. 5s	40¾
Reading	19⅝-16	H. and B. T. com.	17
Lehigh Nav.	51⅞	H. and B. T. pf.	44
St. Paul	68¾	W. N. Y. and P.	8

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—State and western flour slow, easy; low extras, $2.35@2.85; city mills, $4.35@4.55; city mills patents, $4.85@5.35.

Wheat—No. 2 red dull, steady; January, 86¼c.; February, 85¾c.; March, 85¾c.; June, 87c.; July, 8[illegible]c.; August, 8[illegible]c.; December, 89c.

Corn—No. 2 more active; ½c. easier; mixed western, 39@40¾c.

Oats—No. 2, near months 1@1¼c. higher; others steady.

Beef—Quiet; plate, $7.75; extra mess, $7.

Pork—Quiet, strong; old mess, $9.75@10.25; extra prime, $9.25@9.75; new mess, $10.50@11.

Lard—Firm, quiet; steam rendered, $6.25¼ bid.

Eggs—Firm, quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 16½c.; western, 16@16¼c.; southern, 15@16½c.; limed, 11@13c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Oil opened at $1.05¼, and closed at $1.07¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The market opened at $1.05¼, and closed at $1.07¾.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Petroleum strong and higher. Market opened at $1.05¾, advanced to $1.07¾, and closed at $1.07¾ bid.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

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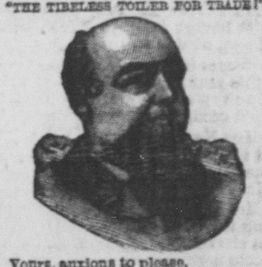

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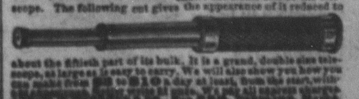

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make over $10 to $15 a day at least, from the start, without capital. We pay all express charges to

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "How a King's Life Was Saved." Preached in Paris, France.

TEXT: *"Jehosheba, the daughter of King Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the King's sons which were slain; and they hid him, even him and his nurse, in the bedchamber from Athaliah, so that he was not slain. And he was with her hid in the house of the Lord six years."*—II Kings, xi., 2, 3.

Grandmothers are more lenient with their children's children than they were with their own. At forty years of age, if discipline be necessary, chastisement is used, but at seventy, the grandmother, looking upon the misdemeanor of the grandchild, is apologetic and disposed to substitute confectionery for whip. There is nothing more beautiful than this mellowing of old age toward childhood. Grandmother takes out her pocket handkerchief and wipes her spectacles and puts them on and looks down into the face of her mischievous and rebellious descendant, and says: "I don't think he meant to do it; let him off this time; I'll be responsible for his behavior in the future." My mother, with the second generation around her—a boisterous crew—said one day: "I suppose they ought to be disciplined, but I can't do it. Grandmothers are not fit to bring up grandchildren." But here, in my text, we have a grandmother of a different hue.

I have within a few days been at Jerusalem, where the occurrence of the text took place, and the whole scene came vividly before me while I was going over the site of the ancient temple and climbing the towers of the King's palace. Here in the text it is old Athaliah, the queenly murderess. She ought to have been honorable. Her father was a King. Her husband was a King. Her son was a King. And yet we find her plotting for the extermination of the entire royal family, including her own grandchildren. The executioners' knives are sharpened. The palace is red with the blood of Princes and Princesses. On all sides are shrieks, and hands thrown up, and struggle and death groan. No mercy! Kill! Kill! But while the ivory floors of the palace run with carnage, and the whole land is under the shadow of a great horror, a fleet footed woman, a clergyman's wife, Jehosheba by name, stealthily approaches the imperial nursery, seizes upon the grandchild that had somehow as yet escaped massacre, wraps it up tenderly but in haste, snuggles it against her, flies down the palace stairs, her heart in her throat lest she be discovered in this Christian abduction. Get her out of the way as quick as you can, for she carries a precious burden, even a young King. With this youthful prize she presses into the room of the ancient temple, the church of olden time, unwraps the young King and puts him down, sound asleep as he is, and unconscious of the peril that has been threatened; and there for six years he is secreted in that church apartment. Meanwhile old Athaliah smacks her lips with satisfaction, and thinks that all the royal family are dead.

But the six years expire, and it is now time for young Joash to come forth and take the throne, and to push back into disgrace and death old Athaliah. The arrangements are all made for political revolution. The military come and take possession of the temple, swear loyalty to the boy Joash and stand around for his defence. See the sharpened swords and the burnished shields! Everything is ready. Now, Joash, half affrighted at the armed tramp of his defenders, scared at the vociferation of his admirers, is brought fourth in full regalia. The scroll of authority is put in his hands, the cornet of government is put on his brow, and the people clapped, and waved, and huzzaed, and trumpeted. "What is that?" said Athaliah. "What is that sound over in the temple?" And she flies to see, and on her way they meet her and say: "Why, haven't you heard? You thought you had slain all the royal family, but Joash has come to light." Then the queenly murderess, frantic with rage, grabbed her mantle and tore it to tatters, and cried until she foamed at the mouth: "You have no right to crown my grandson. You have no right to take the government from my shoulders. Treason! Treason!" While she stood there crying that, the military started for her arrest, and she took a short cut through a back door of the temple, and ran through the royal stables; but the battle axes of the military fell on her in the barn yard, and for many a day, when the horses were being unloosed from the chariot, after drawing out young Joash, the fiery steeds would snort and rear passing the place, as they smelt the place of the carnage.

The first thought I hand you from this subject is that the extermination of righteousness is an impossibility. When a woman is good, she is apt to be very good, and when she is bad, she is apt to be very bad, and this Athaliah was one of the latter sort. She would exterminate the last scion of the house of David, through whom Jesus was to come. There was plenty of work for embalmers and undertakers. She would clear the land of all God fearing and God loving people. She would put an end to everything that could in anywise interfere with her imperial criminality. She folds her hands and says: "The work is done; it is completely done." Is it? In the swaddling clothes of that church apartment are wrapped the cause of God, and the cause of good government. That is the scion of the house of David; it is Joash, the Christian reformer; it is Joash, the friend of God; it is Joash, the demolisher of Baalitish idolatry. Rock him tenderly; nurse him gently. Athaliah, you may kill all the other children, but you cannot kill him. Eternal defenses are thrown all around him, and this clergyman's wife, Jehosheba, will snatch him up from the palace nursery, and will run up and down with him into the house of the Lord, and there she will hide him for six years, and at the end of that time he will come forth for your dethronement and obliteration.

Well, my friends, just as poor a botch does the world always make of extinguishing righteousness. Superstition rises up and says: "I will just put an end to pure religion." Domitian slew forty thousand Christians, Diocletian slew eight hundred and forty-four thousand Christians. And the scythe of persecution has been swung through all the ages, and the flames hissed, and the guillotine chopped, and the Bastile groaned, but did the foes of Christianity exterminate it? Did they exterminate Alban, the first British sacrifice; or Zuinglius, the Swiss reformer; or John Oldcastle, the Christian nobleman; or Abdallah, the Arabian martyr; or Anne Askew, or Sanders, or Cranmer? Great work of extermination they made of it. Just at the time when they thought they had slain all the royal family of Jesus, some Joash would spring up and out, and take the throne of power, and wield a very scepter of Christian dominion.

Infidelity says: "I'll just exterminate the Bible," and the Scriptures were thrown into the street for the mob to trample on, and they were piled up in the public squares and set on fire, and mountains of indignant contempt were hurled on them, and learned universities decreed the Bible out of existence. Thomas Paine said: "In my 'Age of Reason' I have annihilated the Scriptures. Your Washington is a pusillanimous Christian, but I am the foe of Bibles and of churches." O, how many assaults upon that word! All the hostilities that have ever been created on earth are not to be compared with the hostilities against that one book. Said one man, in his infidel desperation, to his wife: "You must not be reading that Bible," and he snatched it away from her. And though in that Bible was a lock of hair of the dead child—the only child that God had ever given them—he pitched the book with its contents into the fire, and stirred it with the tongs, and spat on it, and cursed it, and said: "Susan, never have any more of that damnable stuff here!"

How many individual and organized attempts have been made to exterminate that Bible! Have they done it? Have they exterminated the American Bible Society? Have they exterminated the British and Foreign Bible Society? Have they exterminated the thousands of Christian institutions, whose only object it is to multiply copies of the Scriptures, and throw them broadcast around the world? They have exterminated until instead of one or two copies of the Bible in our houses we have eight or ten, and we pile them up in the corners of our Sabbath-school rooms, and send great boxes of them everywhere. If they get on as well as they are now going on in the work of extermination, I do not know but that our children may live to see the millennium! Yea, if there should come a time of persecution in which all the known Bibles of the earth should be destroyed, all these lamps of light that blaze in our pulpits and in our families extinguished—in the very day that infidelity and sin should be holding a jubilee over the universal extinction, there would be in some closet of a backwoods church a secreted copy of the Bible, and this Joash of eternal literature would come out and come up and take the throne, and the Athaliah of infidelity and persecution would fly out the back door of the palace, and drop her miserable carcass under the hoofs of the horses of the King's stables. You cannot exterminate Christianity! You cannot kill Joash!

The second thought I hand you from my subject is, that there are opportunities in which we may save royal life. You know that profane history is replete with stories of strangled Monarchs and of young Princes who have been put out of the way. Here is the story of a young King saved. How Jehosheba, the clergyman's wife, must have trembled as she rushed into the imperial nursery and snatched up Joash. How she hushed him, lest by his cry he hinder the escape. Fly with him! Jehosheba, you hold in your arms the cause of God and good government. Fail, and he is slain. Succeed, and you turn the tide of the world's history in the right direction. It seems as if between that young King and his assassins there is nothing but the frail arm of a woman. But why should we spend our time in praising this bravery of expedition when God asks the same thing of you and me? All around us are the imperiled children of a great King.

They are born of Almighty parentage, and will come to a throne or a crown, if permitted. But sin, the old Athaliah, goes forth to the massacre. Murderous temptations are out for the assassination. Valens, the Emperor, was told that there was somebody in his realm who would usurp his throne, and that the name of the man who should be the usurper would begin with the letters T. H. E. O. D., and the edict went forth from the Emperor's throne: "Kill everybody whose name begins with T. H. E. O. D." And hundreds and thousands were slain, hoping by that massacre to put an end to that one usurper. But sin is more terrific in its denunciation. It matters not how you spell your name, you come under its knife, under its sword, under its doom, unless there be some omnipotent relief brought to the rescue. But, blessed be God, there is such a thing as delivering a royal soul? Who will snatch away Joash?

This afternoon in your Sabbath school class, there will be a Prince of God—some one who may yet reign as King forever before the throne; there will be some one in your class who has a corrupt physical inheritance; there will be some one in your class who has a father and mother who do not know how to pray; there will be some one in your class who is destined to command in church or state—some Cromwell to dissolve a parliament, some Beethoven to touch the world's harp strings, some John Howard to pour fresh air into the lazaretto, some Florence Nightingale to bandage the battle wounds, some Miss Dix to soothe the crazed brain, some John Frederick Oberlin to educate the besotted, some David Brainard to change the Indian's war whoop to a Sabbath song, some John Wesley to marshal three-fourths of Christendom, some John Knox to make Queens turn pale, some Joash to demolish idolatry and strike for the kingdom of heaven.

There are sleeping in your cradles by night, there are playing in your nurseries by day, imperial souls waiting for dominion, and whichever side the cradle they get out will decide the destiny of empires. For each one of those children sin and holiness contend—Athaliah on the one side and Jehosheba on the other. But I hear people say: "What's the use of bothering children with religious instruction? Let them grow up and choose for themselves. Don't interfere with their volition." Suppose some one had said to Jehosheba: "Don't interfere with that young Joash. Let him grow up and decide whether he likes the palace or not, whether he wants to be King or not. Don't disturb his volition." Jehosheba knew right well that unless that day the young King was rescued, he would never be rescued at all.

I tell you, my friends, the reason we don't reclaim all our children from worldliness is because we begin too late. Parents wait until their children lie before they teach them the value of truth. They wait until their children swear before they teach them the importance of righteous conversation. They wait until their children are all wrapped up in this world before they tell them of a better world. Too late with your prayers. Too late with your discipline. Too late with your benediction. You put all care upon your children between twelve and eighteen. Why do you not put the chief care between four and nine? It is too late to repair a vessel when it has got out of the dry docks. It is too late to save Joash after the executioners have broken in. May God arm us all for this work of snatching royal souls from death to coronation. Can you imagine any sublimer work than this soul saving? That was what flushed Paul's cheek with enthusiasm; that was what led Munson to risk his life amid Bornesian cannibals; that was what sent Dr. Abeel to preach under the consuming skies of China; that was what gave courage to Pascus in the third century. When the military officers came to put them to death for Christ's sake, he put them to bed that they might rest while he himself went out, and in his own garden dug his grave, and then came back and said: "I am ready;" but they were shocked at the idea of taking the life of their host. He said: "It is the will of God that I should die," and he stood on the margin of his own grave and they beheaded him. You say it is a mania, a foolhardiness, a fanaticism. Rather would I call it a glorious self-abnegation, the thrill of eternal satisfaction, the plucking of Joash from death, and raising him to coronation.

The third thought I hand to you from my text is that the church of God is a good hiding place. When Jehosheba rushes into the nursery of the King and picks up Joash, what shall she do with him? Shall she take him to some room in the palace? No; for the official desperadoes will hunt through every nook and corner of that building. Shall she take him to the residence of some wealthy citizen? No; that citizen would not dare to harbor the fugitive. But she has to take him somewhere. She hears the cry of the mob in the streets; she hears the shriek of the dying nobility; so she rushes with Joash unto the room of the temple, into the house of God, and then she puts him down. She knows that Athaliah and her wicked assassins will not bother the temple a great deal; they are not apt to go very much to church, and so she sets down Joash in the temple. There he will be hearing the songs of the worshipers year after year; there he will breathe the odor of the golden censers; in that sacred spot he will tarry, secreted until the six years have passed, and he comes to enthronement.

Would God that we were as wise as Jehosheba, and knew that the church of God is the best hiding place. Perhaps our parents took us there in early days; they snatched us away from the world and hid us behind the baptismal fonts and amid the Bibles and the psalm books. O, glorious inclosure! We have been breathing the breath of the golden censers all the time, and we have seen the lamb on the altar and we have handled the phials which are the prayers of all saints, and we have dwelt under the wings of the cherubim. Glorious inclosure! When my father and mother died, and the property was settled up, there was hardly anything left; but they endowed us with a property worth more than any earthly possession, because they hid us in the temple. And when days of temptation have come upon my soul I have gone there for shelter; and when assaulted of sorrows, I have gone there for comfort, and there I mean to live. I want, like Joash, to stay there until coronation. I mean to be buried out of the house of God.

Oh men of the world outside there, betrayed, caricatured and cheated of the world, why do you not come in through the broad, wide open door of Christian communion? I wish I could act the part of Jehosheba to-day, and steal you away from your perils and hide you in the temple. How few of us appreciate the fact that the church of God is a hiding place. There are many people who put the church at so low a mark that they begrudge it everything, even the few dollars they give toward it. They make no sacrifices. They dole a little out of their surplusage. They pay their butcher's bill, and they pay their doctor's bill, and they pay their landlord, and they pay everybody but the Lord, and they come in at the last to pay the Lord in His church, and frown as they say: "There, Lord, it is; if You will have it, take it—now take it, take it; send me a receipt in full, and don't bother me soon again!"

I tell you there is not more than one man out of a thousand that appreciates what the church is. Where are the souls that put aside one-tenth for Christian institutions—one-tenth of their income? Where are those who, having put aside that one-tenth, draw upon it cheerfully? Why, it is pull, and drag, and hold on, and grab, and clutch; and giving is an affliction to most people when it ought to be an exhilaration and a rapture. Oh, that God would remodel our souls on this subject, and that we might appreciate the house of God as the great refuge. If your children are to come up to lives of virtue and happiness, they will come up under the shadow of the church. If the church does not get them the world will.

Ah, when you pass away—and it will not be long before you do—when you pass away it will be a satisfaction to see your children in Christian society. You want to have them sitting at the holy sacraments. You want them mingling in Christian associations. You would like to have them die in the sacred precincts. When you are on your dying bed, and your little ones come up to take your last word, and you look into their bewildered faces, you will want to leave them under the church's benediction. I don't care how hard you are, that is so. I said to a man of the world: "Your son and daughter are going to join our church next Sunday. Have you any objections?" "Bless you," he said, "objections? I wish all my children belonged to the church. I don't attend to those matters myself—I know I am very wicked—but I am very glad they are going, and I shall be there to see them. I am very glad, sir; I am very glad. I want them there." And so, though you may have been wanderers from God, and though you may have sometimes caricatured the church of Jesus, it is your great desire that your sons and daughters should be standing all their lives within this sacred inclosure.

More than that, you yourself will want the church for a hiding place when the mortgage is foreclosed; when your daughter, just blooming into womanhood, suddenly clasps her hands in a slumber that knows no waking; when gaunt trouble walks through the parlor, and the sitting room, and the dining hall, and the nursery, you will want some shelter from the tempest. Ah, some of you have been run upon by misfortune and trial; why do you not come into the shelter. I said to a widowed mother after she had buried her only son—months after I said to her: "How do you get along nowadays?" "Oh," she replied: "I get along tolerably well except when the sun shines." I said: "What do you mean by that?" when she said: "I can't bear to see the sun shine; my heart is so dark that all the brightness of the natural world seems a mockery to me." O, darkened soul, O, broken-hearted man, broken-hearted woman, why do you not come into the shelter? I swing the door wide open. I swing it from wall to wall. Come in! Come in! You want a place where your troubles shall be interpreted, where your burdens shall be unstrapped, where your tears shall be wiped away.

Church of God, be a hiding place to all these people. Give them a seat where they can rest their weary souls. Flash some light from your chandeliers upon their darkness. With some soothing hymn hush their griefs. O, Church of God, gate of Heaven, let me go through it! All other institutions are going to fail; but the Church of God—its foundation is the "Rock of Ages," its charter is for everlasting years, its keys are held by the universal proprietor, its dividend is Heaven, its president is God!

Sure as Thy truth shall last,
To Zion shall be given
The brightest glories earth can yield,
And brighter bliss of heaven.

God, grant that all this audience, the youngest, the eldest, the worst, the best, may find their safe and glorious hiding place where Joash found it—in the temple.

The Spread of Our Speech.

At the opening of the present century there were in round figures 20,500,000 people who spoke the English language. They were chiefly in England. We were only a few millions in America. The French speaking people at that time numbered about 31,500,000, and the Germans exceeded 30,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 31,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,000,000. These four languages, French, German, Spanish and Russian, were, therefore, very nearly equal in the number of their users, and were all far beyond the English in that regard. The English speaking people now number 125,000,000. The French speech is now used by 52,000,000 people, the German by about 70,000,000, the Spanish by somewhat more than 40,000,000, the Russian by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by perhaps 13,000,000. The English language has enormously outgrown its competitors. It is used by nearly twice as many people as any one of the others, and its relative growth is sure to continue. Neither the French nor the German has much room in which to expand, while the English has taken as its own the North American continent and nearly the whole of Australasia. North America alone will soon have 100,000,000 English speaking people. There are 40,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. Australia will, a generation hence, have as many English people as England now has. South Africa is to be the seat of an Anglo-Saxon Republic with millions of people. The English language is having a marvelous growth in India, and it will ultimately replace the myriad dialects of the native population. There is a serious talk in Japan of a national adoption of the English language. In Egypt the English occupation is resulting in the substitution of the English language for the French, and throughout the Orient there is a growing eagerness to learn the coming language.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Fish Charms.

Fish charms have been met with among many nations. The fish called the bullhead is used by some of the Russian peasants as a charm against fever. Many kinds of fish have two hard bones just within the sides of the head, and one species, the maigre, has these bones larger in proportion than most others. These two bones, called colic stones, are regarded to possess medicinal virtues. They were mounted in gold and hung round the neck.

At Lancaster, Penn., four men were convicted of the offense of killing fish in Conestoga Creek with dynamite.

Christmas Music in England.

In this country the observance of Xmas tide is almost entirely ignored, but in Europe many old-time honored customs are still preserved with affectionate interest. In England especially, is this the case. Carol singing is still popular, and in many districts the members of the church choir are accustomed to a house-to-house visitation on Xmas Eve, for the purpose of regaling the inhabitants of the parish with their minstrelsy. The carols themselves are for the most part quaint old ditties having reference to the event commemorated at this season. In different parts of the country different traditional carols are in vogue, and in some instances those of secular and jovial character are heard. After the performance it is customary to exchange seasonable salutations, and a loving cup is not infrequently introduced and partaken of in token of "peace and good will."

The "waits" also constitute another relic of olden times. They are in the habit of commencing operations at least a fortnight before Xmas day, and make night more or less hideous by their indifferent performance of altogether inappropriate compositions on various instruments, wind and string. Like the bard singers these can trace their origin to the Norman era, when the minstrels were wont to indulge in similar perambulations.

It is also customary to celebrate the Nativity by indoor festivities, in which music is an important feature. This is more particularly the case in the old collegiate cities of Oxford and Cambridge.

At Magdalen College, Oxford, on Xmas Eve, large numbers from the college assemble in the hall at 10 P. M. The chapel choir, aided by amateurs, take part in the performance of the first part of Handel's "Messiah." All then participate in the feast of good things with which the tables are spread. When the hour of midnight sounds, Pergolesi's "Gloria in Excelsis" is given; then the singing of carols is commenced and continues until the "wee sma' hours," when all who care to do so, are permitted to ascend the far-famed tower and aid in ringing a merry peal to usher in the joyous season.

At Queens College, Oxford, when all are assembled in the hall for dinner on Xmas Eve, a boar's head gaily decorated with ribbons and flowers, is carried in by four stalwart cooks, during which ceremony the "Boar's Head Carol" is sung. This ancient custom owes its origin to the following legend:

Some centuries since the master (or principal) of the college was piously reading his breviary (for they were Roman Catholic times), while walking around the park attached to Magdalen College, when he was attacked by a wild boar. With admirable presence of mind, he hurled his book at the open jaws of his adversary, and with such adroitness that it stuck in the brute's throat and choked him. Such is the legend, but it may be accepted *cum grano salis*, although the ancient tradition is religiously preserved at Oxford.

The repertoire of English church music especially adapted for use at Xmas service is well-nigh inexhaustible, and much of it has become exceedingly popular here. Hopkins, Smart, Sullivan, Barnby, Garrett, Stainer, are perhaps the most popular amongst contemporary composers, but their predecessors have also contributed works that will ever retain their hold on the musical public.

Extracts from "The Messiah," Bach's Xmas Oratorio, are also still in vogue. For organ voluntaries Guilmant's Christmas Offertoires, and other similiar works by modern organ composers, afford a large field for selection. The musical associations that cling to the Xmas of Childhood are especially characteristic of English life, and may be regarded as valuable adjuncts to the promotion of truly religious feelings.

The Seven Bibles.

The seven bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohametans, the Tri Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians.

The Koran is the most recent of the five, dating from about the seventh century after Christ. It is a compound of quotations from both the Old and New Testaments and from the Talmund. The Tri Pitikes contain sublime morals and pure aspirations. Their author lived and died in the sixth century before Christ.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, the word "kings" meaning web of cloth. From this it is presumed that they were originally written on five rolls of cloth. They contain wise sayings from the sages on the duties of life, but they cannot be traced further back than the eleventh century before our era.

The Vedas are the most ancient books in the language of the Hindoos, but they do not, according to late commentators, antedate the twelfth century before the Christian era.

The Zendavesta of the Persians, next to our Bible, is reckoned among our scholars as being the greatest and most learned of the sacred writing. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, lived and worked in the twelfth century before Christ; Moses lived and wrote the Pentateuch 1,500 years before the birth of Christ; therefore, that portion of our Bible is at least 300 years older than the most ancient of other sacred writings.

The Eddas, a semi-sacred work of the Scandinavians, was first given to the world in the fourteenth century.

If only there could be *one* fight for the mastery of self, or for triumph over the enemies of personal purity, of godliness, and of truth, there would be a satisfaction in nerving for that fight, and in battling it through. But the trouble is that instead of one great fight there is a succession of small fights; and that each one of the fights in its turn prepares the way for another fight that is a little harder than this one. Trouble, or not, that is the way in which life's conflict must be waged; and the final reward is to him that "endureth unto the end." And one comfort in this series of conflicts is, that every triumph in its turn gives added character and added strength to him who has fought that fight, and who has the other fights to fight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JANUARY 26, 1890.

Joy Over the Child Jesus.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 2: 8-20. Memory verses, 10, 11.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2: 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Saviour's Birth Honored.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Honored by a Heavenly Messenger, vs. 8-12
2. Honored by the Heavenly Host, vs. 13, 14.
3. Honored by the Favored Shepherds, vs. 15-20.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2: 14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 2: 8-20. The Saviour's birth honored
T.—Matt. 2: 1-11. Honored by the wise men.
W.—Matt. 2: 12-23. Protected by Jehovah.
T.—Phil. 2: 1-11. Universally honored.
F.—Rev. 5: 1-14. Honored in heaven.
S.—John 1: 1-14. The Word made flesh.
S.—John 3: 9-21. The Son sent.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. HONORED BY A HEAVENLY MESSENGER.

I. The Angel:
An angel of the Lord stood by them (9).
The angel of the Lord called, ...Abraham, Abraham (Gen. 22: 11).
The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them (Psa. 34: 7).
An angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream (Matt. 1: 20).
An angel of the Lord descended from heaven (Matt. 28: 2).

II. The Glory:
The glory of the Lord shone round about them (9).
The glory of the Lord abode upon Mount Sinai (Exod. 24: 16).
The glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle (Exod. 40: 34).
The cloud filled the house of the Lord (1 Kings 8: 10).
He....saw the glory of God, and Jesus (Acts 7: 55).

III. The Message:
There is born to you this day....a Saviour (11).
Unto us a child is born (Isa. 9: 6).
It is he that shall save his people from their sins (Matt. 1: 21).
This is indeed the Saviour of the world (John 4: 42).
The Father hath sent the Son to be the Saviour (1 John 4: 14).

1. "An angel of the Lord stood by them." (1) The watching shepherds; (2) The willing angel.—(1) A mighty messenger; (2) A marvelous message.
2. "I bring you good tidings of great joy.' (1) Tidings worthy of an angelic messenger; (2) Tidings laden with a holy joy; (3) Tidings joyous to a needy world.
3. "A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." (1) The Saviour's personal excellence: (2) The Saviour's peerless work.

II. HONORED BY THE HEAVENLY HOST.

I. The Heavenly Host:
There was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host (13).
Behold the angels of God ascending and descending upon it (Gen. 28: 12).
Bless the Lord, all ye his hosts (Psa. 103: 31).
Ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him (Dan. 7: 10).
A voice of many angels round about the throne (Rev. 5: 11).

II. Praise to God:
Praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest (13, 14).
Praise ye him, all his angels (Psa. 148: 2).
Who hath blessed us....in the heavenly places (Eph. 1: 3).
Unto him be the glory....for ever and ever (Eph. 3: 31).
Unto him....be the blessing, and the honor, and the glory (Reb. 5: 13).

III. Peace Among Men:
On earth peace among men (14).
All her paths are peace (Prov. 3: 17).
His name shall be called,....Prince of Peace (Isa. 9: 6).
I came not to send peace, but a sword (Matt. 10: 34).
Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you (John 14: 27).

1. "A multitude of the heavenly host praising God." (1) The heavenly company; (2) The unnumbered host; (3) The high employment.
2. "Glory to God in the highest." (1) The highest service; (2) To the highest being; (3) In the highest realms; (4) By the highest worshipers.
3. "On earth peace among men." Peace (1) From whom; (2) By whom; (3) To whom.

III. HONORED BY THE FAVORED SHEPHERDS.

I. By Works:
The shepherds said,....Let us now go....and see (15).
As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord (Josh 24: 15).
Let us follow on to know the Lord (Hos. 6: 3).
They followed Jesus (John 1: 17).
Faith, if it have not works, is dead in itself (Jas. 2: 17).

II. By Words:
They made known concerning the sayings (17).
As ye go, preach .Matt. 10: 7).
We have found the Messiah (John 1: 41).
Come, see a man, which told me all things (John 4: 29).
How shall they hear without a preacher (Rom. 10: 14).

III. By Worship:
The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God (20).
Whoso offereth....thanksgiving glorifieth me (Psa. 50: 23).
They glorified the God of Israel (Matt. 15: 31).
He....followed him glorifying God (Luke 18: 43).
Glorify God therefore in your body (1 Cor. 6: 20).

1. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see." (1) Testimony received; (2) Action taken; (3) Confirmation gained.—(1) Revelation; (2) Faith; (3) Works; (4) Success.
2. "They came,....and found." (1) Seeking; (2) Finding.—(1) Effort; (2) Reward.
3. "Even as it was spoken unto them." (1) Explicit statement; (2) Exact conformity.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST'S INCARNATION.

His primal glory (John 1: 1-4; 17: 5).
His earthly genealogy (Matt. 1: 1, 17).
His virgin mother (Matt. 1: 18-20).
His appointed names (Isa. 7: 14; 9: 6; Matt. 1: 21).
His lowly birth (Micah 5: 2; Luke 2: 6, 7).
His sublime annunciation (Luke 2: 8-14).
His honorable recognition (Matt. 2: 1, 2, 9-11).
His grand achievements (John 1: 11, 12; Phil. 2: 5-11; Heb. 2: 14, 15; Rev. 1: 4-6).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—As already intimated, the events recorded in Matthew 1: 18-24 probably followed the return of Mary to Nazareth. Then, nearly three months after, came the journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem. Joseph and Mary went thither to be enrolled, in accordance with the decree of Cæsar Augustus, which commanded all Jews to go "every one to his own city" to be enrolled. (The Roman ruler was Quirinius,—the Cyrenius of the Authorized Version,—but it is disputed whether he was only superintendent of the census or the official governor of Syria.) In the stable belonging to the caravanserai at Bethlehem, Jesus was born.

PLACES.—The neighborhood of Bethlehem; the stable where the child was laid. Bethlehem is about six miles south of Jerusalem, on the road to Hebron; it was at this time a place of small importance (comp. Micah 5: 2). The traditional site of the Nativity is a cave south-east of the town. Over this a church was built by the Empress Helena in the fourth century, and a Latin convent is now there. This may be the real site, but it cannot be proven. The appearance to the shepherds has been located about a mile east of the convent, and Helena built a church here also, which is now in ruins.

TIME.—The chronology accepted in these pages places the birth of Christ at December 25, year of Rome 749; that is, B. C. 5. It cannot well be placed later, since Herod died in April, A. U. C. 750. But it may have been in an earlier year, or earlier in A. U. C. 749, though the former is less probable than the latter. The usual reckoning accepts December 25 as the date, but fixes the year as A. U. C. 754; that is, A. U. C. 754,—A. D. 1, the birth being placed near the close of the year, the beginning being fixed at the miraculous conception. The visit of the shepherds occurred on the night of the birth.

PERSONS.—The shepherds (number unknown); one angel; then "a multitude of the heavenly host;" the child, his mother, and Joseph.

INCIDENTS.—The shepherds watching; the appearance of the angel; the fear of the shepherds; the comforting message of the angel; the song of the heavenly host; the visit of the shepherds to Bethlehem; the surprise at their story; the effect upon Mary; the return of the shepherds.

The Girls Who Work.

One of the writers in the *Chicago Tribune*, has a truthful and at the same time exceedingly sympathetic word to say, to the girls who work in offices, factories and stores, and who have so little time to call their own. She says:

Oh, girls! I know there are difficulties. There will be times when the little hall bed-room, three stories back, will be as cold as Greenland, or stuffy and mosquito haunted. When the handkerchiefs you endeavored to rinse out in the washbowl in order to reduce your laundress bill will be of a streaky yellow, smelling like a compound of smoke and cheap soap.

You will have to learn to pass a confectioner's shop as though the plague lurked there, and to shun the festive soda fountain, if you want to send the dear folks at home a Christmas box. It will be hard to wear old-fashioned and dingy clothes in the face of the resplendent glories of the dry goods windows you daily pass. Some days you will long for mother's wholesome cooking when your head aches and your throat is sore, and boarding house corned beef and cabbage seems more than ordinarily detestable.

You will want to stop, oh! yes, lots of times. But if you do you know your board bill will be overdue, and you will have to sneak around with that fearful and wonderful amiability which is the stamp and seal of the delinquent boarder. And some day, just when you have the price of a new hat laid by, and promise yourself the early delight of a shopping tour, some remote neighbor from home will suddenly swoop down on you, with a pleasant assurance that she has come for a city visit. You are glad to see some one from home, but cannot help wondering why somebody you really cared for could not have come in her stead, and watch her eat up your new hat with a feeling scarcely hospitable.

These are a few of the minor trials that the outer world never guesses. There will come other and heavier ones, but none, I think, that cannot be conquered by the brave heart.

There is a stimulus for ambition in the knowledge that by "breasting the blows of circumstance" there will surely come a time to "grasp the skirts of happy chance."

And if, after a worthy struggle for independence, the happier fate of gladdening some true man's heart and home overtakes her, need her former work seem fruitless?

Nay, not so. For how can a woman better understand her husband's business endeavors than by personal knowledge of business affairs herself? And how can she better serve her children than by getting acquainted with that world through which she must guide and shield them?

Then godspeed her in any work she may do honorably, earnestly and with true dignity.

FARM NOTES.

AN expert in the cheese business rebukes the cheesemakers of this country for using unsuitable materials for greasing the rind of new cheese. "There is," he says, "a pernicious practice rife of rendering oil to be used for this purpose from o'd, rotten whey which has been stored for weeks in filthy barrels near the factory. The disgusting stuff is heated in kettles and the oil which floats on it is skimmed off." It is such practices as this that are giving American cheeses a bad name in foreign markets.

A CONVENIENT FARM MAP.—A farm map is an institution which often proves very useful to the owner, but here is a novelty in that line worthy of note and imitation. An Iowa ruralist writes to his local paper that he has a ground plan of his farm, showing its various fields, etc., pasted in his kitchen. By sticking pins in it, the part of the farm whereon his boys are working is shown at a glance, so that his wife knows just where to send for them. A happy idea—good enough to be the conception of a born New Englander.

BETSY AND THE BABIES.—A floating paragraph sensibly declares that, after all, the good wife and the boys and girls are the best things on the farm. Don't forget this when you find yourself given up night and day to thinking about and caring for those pigs and calves. If the pig or calf goes wrong it can be replaced with money, but not so with a helpmate wrecked with overwork, or a boy or a girl gone astray. The best type of a farmer is the one who thinks of his family first—not that he thinks less of his farm and its belongings, but more of Betsy and the babies.

BEGONIAS AS WINDOW-PLANTS.—And now we are told that begonias, grown as single specimens and carefully handled to ensure good form and thriftiness, make fine plants for the window. A way which florists recommend as giving fine results is to place the pot on a brick in a pan of water, keeping the water about half an inch below the upper surface of the brick. In this way the plant absorbs the water as it requires it, and moisture is supplied to the under surface of the leaves, which is necessary for the best development of the plant.

IT is better to apply the manure thick than to attempt to make it go as far as possible by spreading it on in thin layers. In the one case it must nourish more plants than it possesses nutrition for the purpose, and in the other case the plants will have a sufficiency and produce more than if the supply is deficient. Plants waste a portion of the manure in the growth of stalks and leaves that are unsalable, and if they can be made to yield more at less expense of growth the manure will give better results and the profit will be greater.

SHADE trees are seldom manured and trimmed. The use of the pruning shears will give shape and symmetry to the trees if they are attended to when they are young. A dressing of manure, ashes and lime in the fall will be of great advantage. Where the trees are thick they should be thinned out. Too many trees prevent rapid growth and extend the time when a grove is well shaded. A single large tree is better than two small ones.

IN summing up some of the results of his work with fodders, Dr. Goessman, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says that their milk and cream records show that the fodder corn, corn stover and corn ensilage, when fed pound for pound of dry matter, in place of English hay, compare well as far as the quality and the quantity of the milk and of the cream obtained is concerned.

EXPERIMENTS are being made at the farm connected with the New Jersey State Experiment Station, in New Brunswick, with different breeds of cows, to ascertain the cost and value of the products of the different breeds. Those being tested are Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, and Shorthorns. The experiments, which include feeding, milking, weighing, measuring, etc., will cover a period of from two to four years.

WINTER dairying will gradually force progressive dairymen into more intensive systems; better cows, better maintained, and on fewer acres, and possibly with the silo; soiling in some of its forms will take the place very largely of the Summer pasture of wide range.

THIS is a good suggestion from an English exchange: By all means, let us have linseed cake made from clean seed, free from injurious and non-feeding weed seeds also in a fresh wholesale condition, but do not put an unreasonable value upon the actual percentage of oil, and let the general character of the cake and its composition, as shown by a full analysis, regulate the market value.

THE village butcher who buys the farmer's hogs and retails them from the block in almost every instance makes a greater profit than the grower dare think of. The farmer can save some of this profit to himself by learning to make a fancy article of meat for summer use. Do it, and quit howling about hard times.

LOOK out for your out-door celery in these days. If not amply protected it will be apt to freeze solidly, and that is not a good thing for it. Keep it warmly covered and in the dark. If you find it necessary to furnish the roots moisture to prevent it from wilting be careful to avoid wetting the foliage, as it is very apt to induce rot.

DO NOT disturb the onions or onion sets if they are frozen. The handling of them when they are in a frozen condition is detrimental. Allow them to gradually thaw, and keep them where they were originally stored.

Many have doubtlessly heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common center, and there lie huddling up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of those that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is, doubtless, to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.

A recent compilation of statistics relating to electric railways in the United States shows the number now building or in operation to be sixty-one, employing 538 cars, and having a total mileage of 380. There are 250,000 persons employed in the United States in lines depending solely on electricity.

The longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily made is between Portland, Me., and Buffalo, N. Y., about 750 miles. There are more than 170,000 miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States, over which 1 055,000 messages are sent daily. About 300,000 telephones are in use in this country.

While the use of electricity in London for illumination is steadily increasing, the use of gas is also rapidly on the increase, the demand for the latter for heating and cooking being greatly in excess of former years.

IT is an old saying that every one must eat his peck of dirt. Those who use the milk that comes from a cow covered with filth, and milked by a man whose hands have not been washed clean for a quarter of a century, get their share of dirt in quick order.

Don't Fool

away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with uncertain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to cure diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, and all scrofulous afflictions, or money paid for it will be refunded.

$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

Hard work is the best cure for the blues; at least that is what you always tell other people.

Are any of the new-fangled washing compounds as good as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 *years*, and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Let there be no set-back in the growth of any of the young animals. But there will be if you are not careful along about now. A stand-still in growth is just so much lost.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over nearly two square feet, or a fall of about 200 tons to an acre.

A pocket pin-cushion free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

The queen bee—the only perfect female bee in the hive—lives for years, while workers have at most an existence of a few months.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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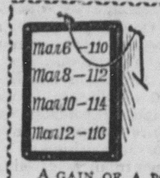

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Solid Gold Gent's Scarf Pin, with beautiful setting, and a real Rhinestone. The entire article is solid gold, and well made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Retail price, $3.50; our price, $1.50.

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A new gold-wire **Swing Ear-Ring.** The top is gold front, perforated and beautifully engraved. It has a new six-point setting and a 32 fawcett Rhinestone.

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HOUSEHOLD

JANUARY IN THE HOUSE.—There is no harder time to the mother and the housekeeper than the first few weeks of the new year. The house has been almost literally "turned upside down." A number of new articles have made their appearance, furniture, bric-a-brac, books or toys, have found a welcome in the house. The children have been obliged to stay in the house almost all the holiday week perhaps, and it has required all a mothers, arts and some of Job's patience to keep them in order and supply means for their enjoyment. They have soon tired of the Christmas tree. The candles are all eaten and the light burned out. Then comes a time when they go back to old favorite playthings and pictures, and books stored away for months are brought out. All this, and the fact that many of their friends have come to see their Christmas, makes work for the housekeeper when the school begins again and it is very apt to be a very discouraging season. There are sometimes alas! New Year's Bills to pay and they come with the most certain regularity. Just at this time it is difficult also to have a variety upon the table, and those delicacies which we desire are expensive. Then it is a time for colds and fevers and we must have a care about ventilation. Altogether January is a hard month, and a little kindly word of counsel will not be out of the way.

Do not try to accomplish too much, things will right themselves in time. There are long evenings still and a great deal can be accomplished then. Save a short time every day for personal improvement either by an hour's chat with a friend—I do not mean pouring over paper patterns—but friendly and entertaining talk that does not include the neighbors, or by an hours intercourse with some author through his book. Let the children make a noise, it is hard for them just at this time as well as you, and above all do not tell your husband, or father, or brother, all the petty trials of a day of "clearing up". They have many petty trials as well as you, but they have learned to keep quiet about them.

For the table, furnish some fruit once every day, oranges, bananas or apples, for city people lettuce and cress are to be found, and an abundance of celery, which is very healthy. For prepared dishes there are a number of good puddings to be made, and we will add a few to help on the bill of fare for the month of January.

SIMPLE APPLE PUDDINGS.—Make a nice biscuit crust raised with yeast and roll out thin, cut in squares, put a cored apple in each square, and bake them in the oven till nearly done. Make a syrup of a cup of sugar and a pint of water, and put in boiling hot in the dripping-pan, and baste the dumplings till they are done. Serve them with rich sweetened cream.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and $1.

South African farmers are greatly annoyed by baboons. The animals kill their sheep, rob their beehives and tear down fruit trees.

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If you happen to have a furnace in the house, you will not be able to keep apples in the same room with the furnace. Apples must not be kept in too high temperature,

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free

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Have you got the shelter ready for the flock? Do not neglect it. A sheep with a fleece wet through by a winter's storm is a monument to the flockmasters neglect.

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Whatsoe'er her clime or creed,
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Known in every land and tongue,
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

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Samples can be seen at this office.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JAN. 23.

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Jas. McClenahen, the drayman, is laid off with the grip.

——Our old friend, Benj. Kerstetter, of Coburn, is on the sick list.

——Miss Maggie Burrel, of Spring Mills, visited Jas. Smetzler's last week in this place.

— To-day, Thursday, four weeks, W. Seely Hopkins will pay the penalty of his life.

——Wm. Wolf has been under the weather over a week recovering from an attack of the grip.

——Rev. Fischer was unable to fill his appointments on account of an attack of the grip on Sunday.

——The mail train west on Monday morning was near two hours late, caused by delays on the main line.

— Mr. Thomas Shaffer, of Madisonburg, dropped in to see us on Tuesday, and were pleased to have him call.

——Eph. Bartholomew, of Coburn, while working at the Paddy Mountain tunnel bridge had his foot crushed by a stone falling on it.

——J. T. Lee is the new sexton of the Lutheran church of this place, Isaac Harpster having resigned. John will be a good one, no doubt.

——Houses in town seem to be in demand this year for rent, only one vacant house in the place we understand, so far, is not yet occupied.

——Miss Nettie Royer, of Lamar, attended the Runkle-Allison wedding and is stopping several days with her friend Miss Kate Harpster, in this place.

——Mr. James Conley left on Tuesday morning for Clearfield, where he has secured a clerkship in a large store, and will locate permanently in that thriving town.

——On Thursday, Jan. 16, Andrew J. Quigley and Miss Margaret P Hayes were married at Dewart, Pa. The lady visited Mr. Joshua Potter, near this place, and was well known to the young folks hereabouts.

——In order to get rid of some of the superfluous Hall terminals, we would suggest that Oak Hall cut off its tail end and make it read Oakton or Oakwood, or let Linden Hall call itself Linwood or Lintou.

——After a few days of bright and moderately cold weather, such as we had Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Monday comes in with the old song, rain and disagreeable—of mud, of course, there is no end.

——Mr. Weaver, of Millheim, will take charge of Major Fisher's mill at Farmers Mills, next spring. The present miller, Mr. Auman intending to move on the Moyer property at Linden Hall, recently purchased by him.

——The combination of the depot safe got out of fix this week and required the services of an expert to open it. It is the safe attempts were made to; forceseveral weeks ago and had to be sent to the shops to be opened and repaired.

——The following is C. K. Sober's pheasant record for the last six years: In 1884 he shot 95; in 1885, 87; 1886, 108; 1887, 40; 1888 117, and 1889, 116—total, 503. Would just like to go pheasant hunting with Sober one time, for we'd be sure of a bag full at least, even if this wonderful marksman had to shoot 'em.

——To show how advertising pays, we cite two instances: Week before last a notice appeared in REPORTER for two dining room girls. Next day there were several applicants, and a day later several more by letter. Last week notice was printed of a small farm to rent. Same day there were applicants and for several days thereafter.

——Mr. Teller, of the Bush House, Bellefonte, will soon leave that well-known hostelry and go south, as we are informed. Bellefonte loses a perfect gentleman, and the pleasantest and most kindly disposed hotelman that can be found anywhere. He will go out of the Bush House regretted by all.

——A Mrs. Brocius was injured by a fall on a dangerous sidewalk in front of a property in Brookville, owned by Richard Arthurs, and having sued the borough recovered a verdict of $5,000. The borough then sued Archurs to recover back the amount of the verdict recovered against it, and which it was compelled to pay. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and Mr. Justice Sterrett has delivered an opinion reversing the judgment of the Court of Common Please of Jefferson county, stating that in such case the property owner is liable and sends the case back for a new trial.

KILLED BY A FALL.

C. C. Meyer, at Linden Hall, Falls to the Barn Floor and Dies From Injuries.

On Tuesday evening the village of Linden Hall was the scene of a terrible and awful accident in which the town had one of her most esteemed young men receive injuries from which he died a short time after. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. C. C. Meyer, son of Henry Meyer, dec'd., was to Linden Hall and started for home about five o'clock and arrived there about half past five. He put his horse away and proceeded at once to help his brother Jacob finish the feeding of their stock. He went on the hay mow to put hay down for the horses and is supposed attempted to cross over to the other side of the barn, to put hay down for the cattle, having to cross over from the one mow to the other above the barn floor. By a misstep he slipped and fell to the floor below, in which a two horse wagon was standing, as is supposed fell head foremost, striking the corner of the wagon box with his head. His brother Jacob hearing the noise caused by Calvin in his descent, immediately went to the barn floor to see what had happened. He found Calvin sitting in an upright position with the blood flowing from his head, and inquiring where he was. Jacob assisted him to his feet and led him to the house. He soon became unconscious. Dr. Woods, of Boalsburg, was sent for and did all that was possible to relieve the injured man and he appeared to be conscious for a few moments at a time, until half past eight o'clock when he died, only speaking a few words from the time he fell until he died.

The funeral of deceased will be held on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock at the house and interment made at Boalsburg.

Thus by this sad accident the vicinity of Linden Hall lost one of her best citizens and an exemplary young man. The community at large mourn the death of this young man taken right in the prime of life, he being but thirty-six years of age and unmarried. Verily in the midst of life we are in death.

Runkle—Allison.

Miss Annie C. Runkle, daughter of James Runkle of near Centre Hall, was married Wednesday afternoon at her father's residence, to Dr. J. R. G. Allison of Spring Mills. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Fischer. The bridal party were attended by Lot Runkle, uncle of the bride, Miss Mary Fischer, Thomas Sankey and Miss Emma Heckman, in the order named. Miss Sadie Bitner, played the wedding march with much grace and good effect, as the wedding party slowly filed down the stair way into the spacious and comfortable parlor. The ceremony was conducted under the soft and pleasing light of shaded lamps in the presence of about 150 guests. The presents were both numerous and appropriate, ranging from the most serviceable of domestic articles to the costly and elegant in adornment. The bride and groom were attired in modest and tasteful dress and looked their best, despite the hold that La Grippe has had on both of them for the past week. It was universaly conceded that Dr. Allison should be happy in the possession of so excellent a helpmate. Seldom is it the good fortune of wedding guests to sit down to so royal a supper as was served by the parents of the bride. The most fastidious epicure could not fail to find in the variety and quality of dishes served, all that his taste could desire. The happy couple have the good wishes of all who know them.

"Grippe" Causes a Freigh Blockade.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has been compelled to refuse freight for the seaboard, during the past few days, on account of la grippe. On one division, where 200 conductors, freight and passenger, are regularly employed, 135 were off duty at one time with the grip. New men were put on some of the trains, but in the majority of cases it was impossible to get new men, and when they were secured, they proved to be more easy victims of the grip than the old men. Freight began to collect on the eastern division to such and extent that a few days ago an order was issued to send no more freight for seaboard points until further notice. There was a blockade of freight in the yards at Altoona on Tuesday, due to the fact that the trainmaster was unable to get out the full crews, and about half of the freight could be handled.

Death of Henry S. Gross.

Henry S. Gross, a well known coal merchant, died on the 15th, in Philadelphia, of congestion of the lungs, at his residence, 2033 Park Avenue. He was born in Union county, 68 years ago, and married a daughter of Henry Derringer, of pistol fame. A widow and one child survive him. Col. Gross was well-known in the lower end of Penns Valley. He lived at Aaronsburg a number of years where he was engaged in the mercantile business, along 1845 to 1850, and was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Yearick of that town.

A False Report.

The report about Mrs. John W. Johnson having died and on her death bed confessed that the Colby horror was planned in the Johnson house and that her husband was as guilty of the murder as Shaffer was, is not correct. The story, quite likely, was composed by some enemy to create excitement and indignation against Johnson. The truth of the matter is, Mrs. Johnson is not dead, but still lives. The statement about Mr. Johnson having disapeared from home is also false. So says the *Sugar Valley Journal*.

Convention Postponed.

The musical convention announced for February 3d, to be held in the Lutheran church, Georges Valley, has been indefinitely postponed on account of unavoidable difficulties. The committee will confer in a short time and decide on a date, which will be duly announced in these columns.

The Poor Laws.

The commission appointed by the Governor to overhaul the poor laws of the state are sending out to the poor overseers of the townships in various counties a circular containing one hundred questions which they are requested to answer and return.

Local Briefs

——Folks are still taking the grip.

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call.

——There is talk of putting rolls in Meyer's mill at Linden Hall.

——J. G. Heberling has been appointed postmaster at Pine Grove Mills.

——Ask your storekeeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No. 1 article.

——Byron Garis is building the wall for Luse's new house, near the station.

——Woodland and all kinds of soft and hard coal at the Centre Hall mills.

——C. M. Bower, wife and son John, of Bellefonte, were in town on Tuesday.

——Samuel Musser, of Millheim, we are told, thinks of striking for Nebraska.

——D. C. Keller shipped a car load of cattle to eastern markets from this place last Friday.

——D. J. Meyer has flitted from the hotel into the house opposite the Evan. church.

——Mrs. Will Weaver, of Millheim, is seriously ill of the grip and other ailments.

——Henry Boozer has ceased to be a member of the firm of Shoop and Boozer, in the foundry.

—WANTED.—A boy to learn tailoring, 17 or 18 years of age. W. A. SANDOE, Centre Hall.

——This week ends Davy Meyer's career as a landlord—guess he'll turn out a lumber king yet.

——Brush Valley took Centre Hall by storm on Tuesday—it being the occasion of Bartges' flitting,

——Mrs. Elizabeth Quigley, of Beech Creek, celebrated her 92d birthday anniversary on New Year's.

——In Clearfield county sixty four licenses were granted this spring and twenty-four were refused.

——Sternburg, of Bellefonte, has opened a clothing store in Millheim, opposite the Evangelical church.

— Col. E. C. McClure, cashier of the State Bank of Lock Haven, died at his residence on Friday last.

——The new landlord, Mr. Bartges, of Madisonburg, took possession of the Centre Hall hotel on Tuesday.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——The house and lot of Emanuel Smith, dec'd., at the lower end of town, was sold to Josiah Dale for $1180.

——Some one accuses us of making fun of the weather. 'Taint so, its only the weather making a fool of itself.

——Several new sewing machines Davis and New Home make, will sell at cost to close them out. G. W. BUSHMAN.

——The elegant new shoe store, of Mr Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte, should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

——The stores are paying 25 for butter and 15 for eggs. Pork is dull at 5 cents, and beef is worth 5 cents by the side. Wheat, red is 75, white, 72, oats, 23, corn, 35 to 36.

——Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap, good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

——Dr. George F. Harris, of Bellefonte, Dr. Theodore S. Christ, of State College, and Dr. Jas. A. Thompson, of Martha, have been appointed as a new Pension Examining Board for Centre county.

——Send your name in for the REPORTERat campagn rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

——Now is the time to leave your order for a suit and overcoat. Prices to suit the times. Perfect satisfaction in everything fully guaranteed.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

——Our good natured friend Henry Rossman, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call, Mr. Rossman is an experienced undertaker and renders the utmost satisfaction whenever his services are needed.

——If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

——Bellefonte has the grip pretty seriously, nearly every store finds its clerks laid up with it. Centre Hall being the healthiest place in the world, the grip can't get very firm hold here; epidemics have given us the go-by always, thus far.

——Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

—John Shaffer, of Madisonburg, one of the most respected farmers and solid Democrats of Miles, favored the REPORTER sanctum with a call. He reports the grip, mud and rain as trump down that way.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

——One day last week as Griff Garrett, of Brush Valley, was harnessing his horse, the animal kicked him in the face badly wounding him and knocking all the teeth out of his lower jaw. He laid unconscious in the stable for about twelve hours.

——Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

——The railroad bridges washed away by the great June flood on our road at Beaver Dam and Paddy Mountain tunnels, are being rebuilt in a substantial way again. The Beaver Dam bridge has been completed, and at Paddy Mountain a new one is in course of construction. The temporary one will be abandoned when the new one is completed. The company has a large force of men at work on the abutments and a speedy completion is expected.

Stenographers and Typewriters on The Pennsylvania Limited.

Recognizing the increasing popularity of the Limited among the business and professional men of the country, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to still further improve the facilities of this wonderful train, and add to its conveniences by introducing a stenographer and typewriter for the service of the passengers.

A bright, young man, expert in both branches of his profession, will be placed on each train between New York and Pittsburgh to take the dictation and transcribe on the typewriter the correspondence of the passengers who desire to avail themselves of his services. By this means, a business or professional man can attend to his correspondence *en route*, and thus secure a great saving of time. A compartment will be fitted up on each train for this purpose, and the letters will be mailed from the train as they are written. This novel and convenient arrangement will go into effect on February 1st.

The business men already have the advantage of the stock and weather reports on the Limited, the ladies have their maid, their private bath, and their drawing-room in the observation car, and the introduction of an amanuensis will round out the completeness of the train's conveniences to a perfect degree.

No other railroad train in the world offers any one of the four advantages that are provided on the Pennsylvania Limited.

Farmer's Implement Exhibitors.

Agents of firms located in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and other States of the Union were represented at a meeting held in Harrisburg, Jan. 14 of the Agricultural Implement Exhibitors' Union for the purpose of taking definite action on the proposition not to display their machinery at Williams Grove next fall. In a preamble unanimously adopted it was decided that owing to serious disadvantages connected with the grove it was best to hold an exhibition at Mt. Gretna for the year 1890.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

Consumption Cured With Grapes.

This fell destroyer has brought a blight to many a promising life, and sadness to many a home circle. There is one remedial agent that will assist nature in throwing off this terrible disease, viz: Speer's Port Wine. It has been used by hundreds with wonderful success has checked the progress of disease and brought thousands back to health. Its property is to make new blood. For sale by druggists.

Held for Court.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says W. W. Pettingill, charged with tampering with the Commonwealth witnesses in the Lovett murder case, had a hearing before Alderman Noble on Friday afternoon and on the evidence elicited was held for court. Not being able to furnish bail Pettingill was remanded back to jail.

Fox Hunting.

The Nimrods of our place have been out in the mountains chasing the wily fox, the last two weeks, but as yet have notsucceeded in killing any, though they wounded one or two. The animals are unusually plenty this fall and several have been killed in the vicinity. Jacob Shearer and Perry Krise being among the few to bag the game.

Appointed Constable.

Upon recommendation to the Court Mr. Uriah D. Osman was appointed constable of this borough. Orris McCormick, whose present employment at Lewisburg, prevented him from fulfilling the duties of his office, resigned, and Judge Furst wisely appointed Mr. Osman to fill the vacancy.

—Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

——Lewins can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

— In spite of all competition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest business in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. His Silver Age that defies competition at $1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. 6ly37

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 13, 1890.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22,734 71
Cash premiums		1,140 62
Tax No. 17, less per cent. for collection		2,825 37
Cash in Treasury		537 72
Making the total available assets of the past year		27,238 42

EXPENSES.

Compensation of Directors	$ 156 40	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Treasurer's salary	50 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	9 36	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	106 46	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Jos. Bitner loss furniture	30 67	
Dale & Co. loss on goods	13 40	
F. Kurtz, loss on house	344 00	
R. E. Bartholomew, damage to house and contents	75 00	
John A. Slack, barn and contents	1362 78	
Kate and Maggie Alexander on premium note	158 50	
Do Interest same	6 76	
Phobe Grenoble loss furniture	316 00	
Do Interest	3 20	
W. F. Reynolds, loss house	880 00	
Do Interest	12 50	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		23,548 39
To which add notes of 1885, '6, '7 and '8		82,852 98
Amounting to		106,431 37
Minus cancelations and exonerations		3,586 13
Leaving the available assets in force this day		102,845 24
Insurances taken the past year	263,570 61	
To which add insurances of '85, '6, '7, and '8	947,937 31—	1,211,507 92
Minus cancelations		40,373 00
Making risks and insurances this day		1,171,134 92

LIABILITIES.

Frances L. Weaver	54 56	
C. W. Hosterman	84 00	
J. A. Slack	87 62	
W. F. Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00	
Borrowed money	1250 00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,538 18
Amount outstanding		1,633 22

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J. Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J. H. Musser.

Whereupon the Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest:

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

I find Ideal Tooth Powder is without exception the best I have ever used. With its aid I keep my teeth very clean and white, which I was unable to do with any other powder I have ever tried before. So says Ferdinand E. Chartard, Baltimore, Md.

By the way, will you buy and use Ideal Tooth Powder? We can thoroughly recommend it. R. E. Nichols, Dentist, Salina, Kansas, says, Ideal Tooth Powder is in my estimation, just what its name indicates. An engraving 20 x 24 is given with each two bottles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

WANTED.

SALESMEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Liberal Pay Weekly. Will pay salary, but can give something better to workers. No experience needed. Write Fred E Young, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. A PRESENT. If you become my agent and sell $100, will give $2 for copy of this ad. Cut it out. 19dec3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has applied for a warrant for vacant land, situated i Potter Twp. Centre county, bounded on the east by land of Evans & Breon, south by Danie Fleisher, west by John Moyer, and north by S. G. Slack, containing fifty acres more or less.

S. G. SLACK,
Potters Mills.

9jan3t

PROF. WILSON AS CANDIDATE FOR THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTSHIP.

Since Professor R. M. Wilson, who has so faithfully and satisfactorily discharged the duties of the position as Principal of Phillipsburg High School, has publicly announced himself as a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Centre county, I deem it not only a duty but a privelige to say to the citizens of this county that Mr. Wilson needs no words from the pen of another to testify to his fitness for the above named position where he is known; but to those who are not acquainted with him as an educator let me say that he is a thorough scholar and fine disciplinarian. He is a cultured refined and educated man and one who always exercises good judgement, which is especially necessary in the performance of the duties of County Superintendent. His education is not limited to the information contained in any course of study, but he has built himself up into a systemmetrical whole.

Mr. Wilson is a man of high moral and christian character and possesses the elements which insure such in the educational work.

Very respectfully,
J. B. RICHEY,
Superintendent Of Phillipsburg Public Schools.
December 24, '89.

The Harrisburg Patriot.

ALL THE NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, containing full Associated Press news and attractive special matter, will be sent by mail to any address at the following rates: $5.00 per year; $2.50 for six months or 45 cents per month, cash with the order.

The Harrisburg Weekly Patriot, a large double sheet, with latest news to date of publication, literary, agricultural, scientific and miscellaneous reading will be sent by mail to any subscriber at the rate of $1.00 per annum, cash with the order.

Address: Patriot Publishing Co. 320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., or the publisher of this paper.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, now occupied by Hoffer and Dale, in Centre Hall on

o——o SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, 1890 o——o

at 2 o'clock, the following

o——o REAL ESTATE o——o

of Emanuel Smith, dec'd., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Jacob Richard, on the west by an alley, on the south by Wm. Smith, and on the east by Turnpike, containing 40 PERCHES. Thereon erected a fine

o——o TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE o——o

Good summer house, wood shed, and cistern, all under roof, also a good large stable, room for four cows and two horses, wagon shed attached, good pig pen, chicken house, and all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from date of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ISAAC SMITH,
Administrator of Deceased.

In North Carolina much excitement prevails among the people of many western counties on account of the alarming sermons being preached by ministers of primitive Baptist denominations. A few days ago a conference of 20 preachers of that faith was held at Bushy mountain, in Wilkes county. The preachers debated on the coming of Christ or the end of the world, and finally unanimously agreed to preach that the world would surely and certainly come to an end during this year. Their preaching is said to have greatly stirred up the more ignorant class among the farm people, and it is feared that it will affect the crops to a certain extent, farmers who believe the doctrine concluding that it is of nouse to make any preparations ahead.

Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20 x 24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois Earnest, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth $1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be undersold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.